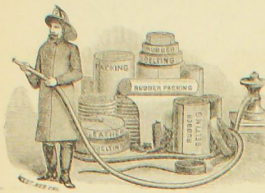
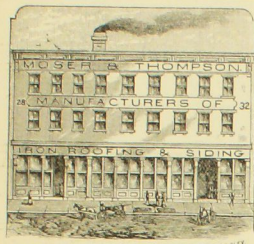


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GENERAL WESTERN AGENT

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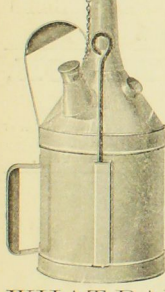
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The attention of those who are running heavy journals is respectfully invited to the above Liquid Cooler. It has been successfully used for upward of ten years, and is constantly growing in favor as its merits become known, and we are confident that practical men cannot fail of being convinced that our preparation deserves their candid attention. What we claim for it is:

That it will Cool a Hot Journal When in Motion

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Only Preparation that will Cool a Hot Journal

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Every Railroad Train or Steamboat should have a can of the Liquid Packing on board, with the directions for its use pasted upon it, and thus have always at hand the means of effectually cooling a hot journal, and thereby avoid the expense, danger and trouble from this cause.

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Yours truly,
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M. C. B. Eastern Railroad.

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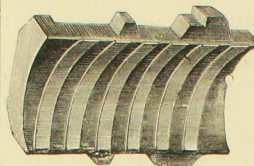
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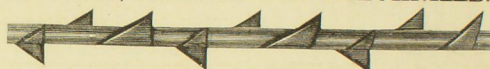
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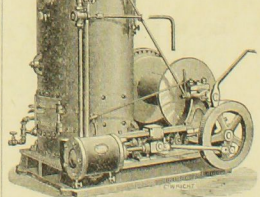
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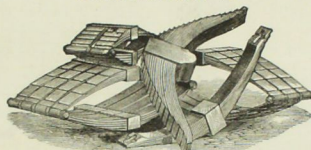
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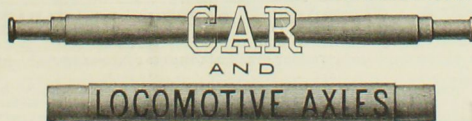
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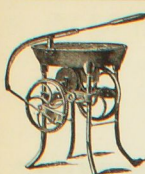


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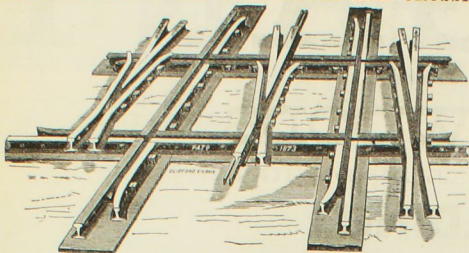


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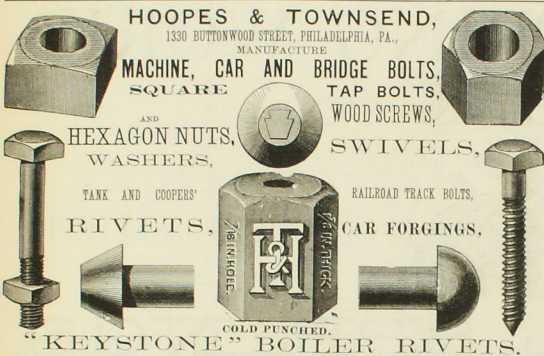


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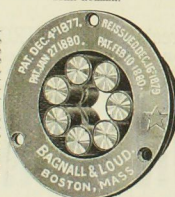
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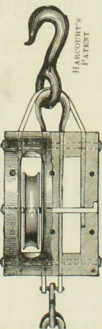
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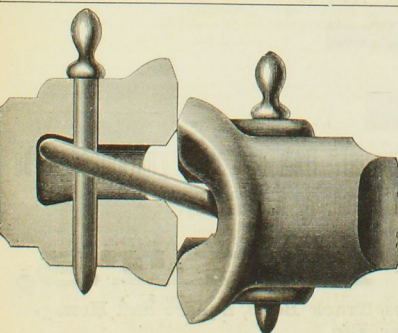
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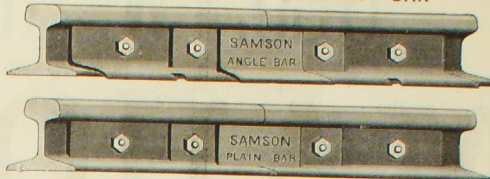
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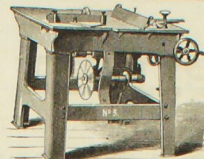
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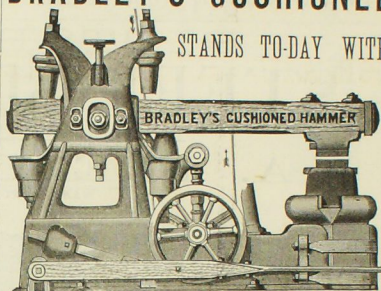
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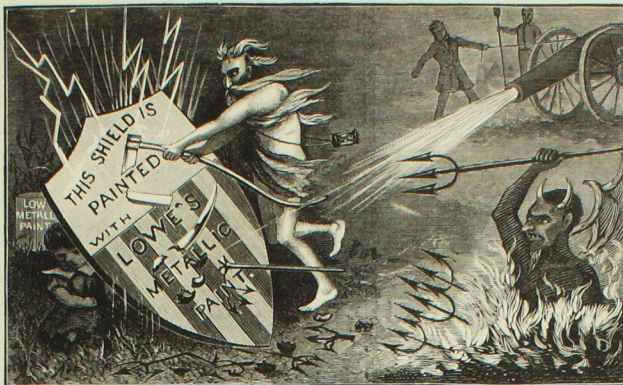
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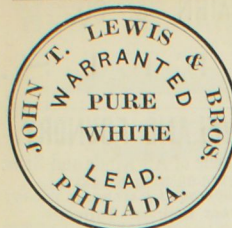
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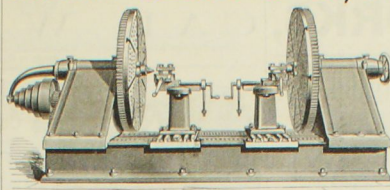
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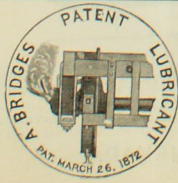


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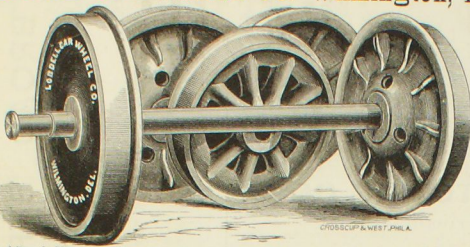
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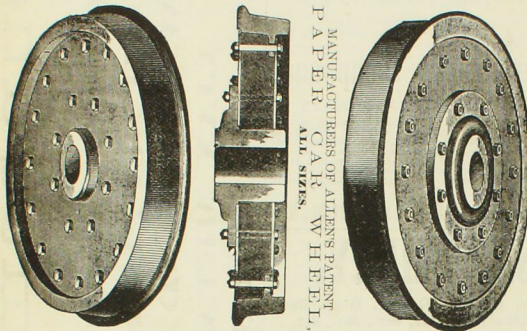


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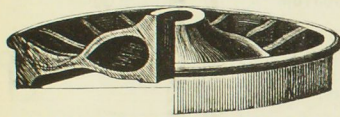


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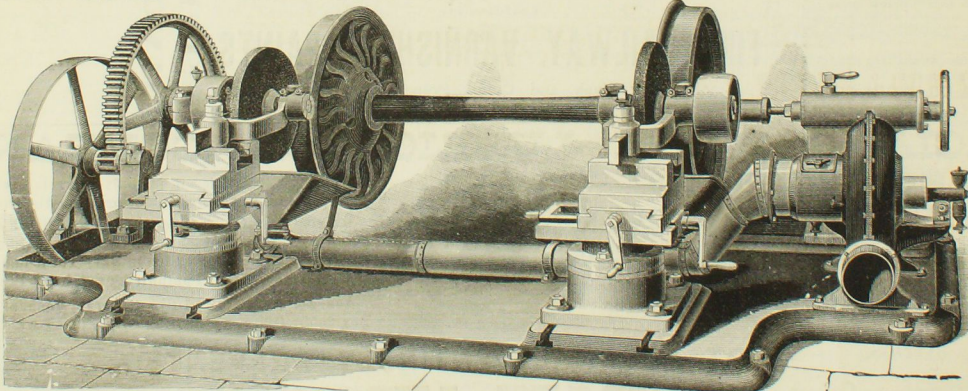
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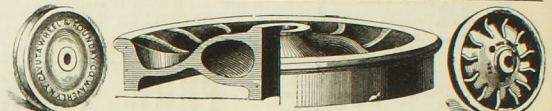
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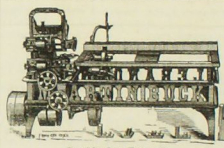


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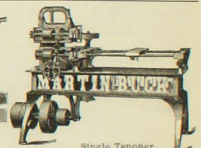
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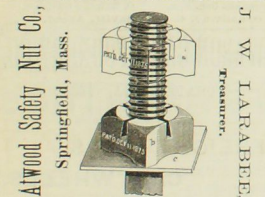


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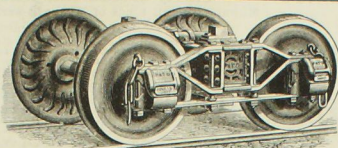
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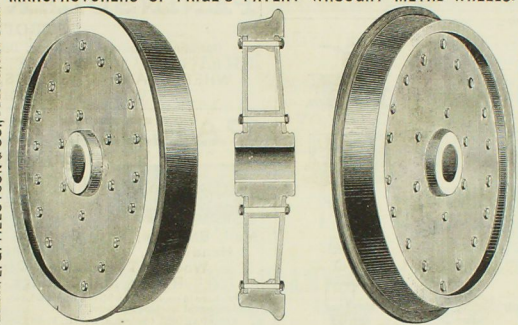


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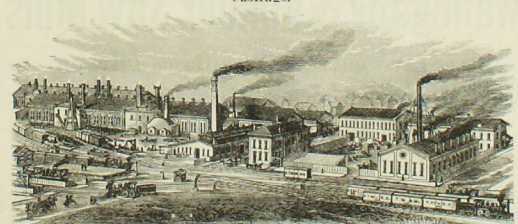
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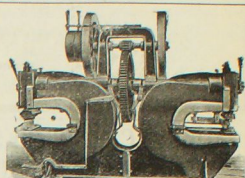
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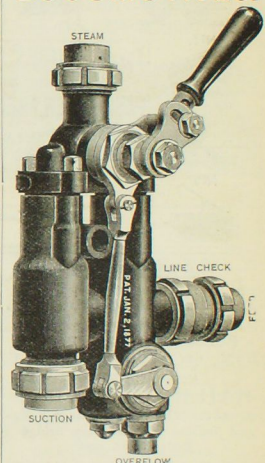


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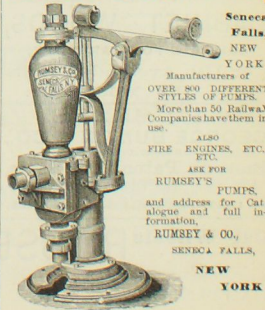
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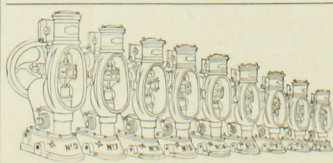
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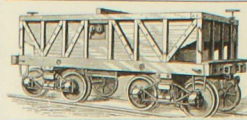
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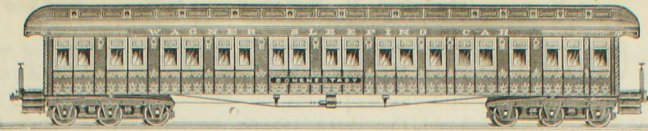
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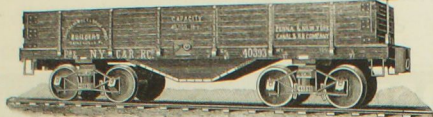
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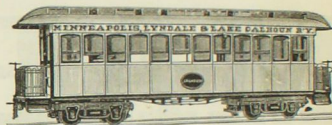


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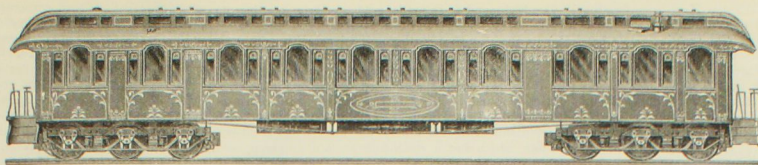
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VARNISH MAKERS,

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THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

VOLUME XLII.
NUMBER 5

MAY, 1882.

(SINGLE NUMBERS, TEN CENTS,
\$1.00 PER ANNUM.)

Miscellaneous Items.

MILLIKEN, BOYD & Co., at Youngstown, O., are building 50 coal cars for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road.

The Northwestern Car & Manufacturing Co. has been organized at St. Paul, Minn. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000.

The Cleveland Bridge & Car Works in Cleveland, O., are building 150 side-dump coal cars for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road.

MR. HENRI GIFFARD, a well-known French mechanical engineer, and the inventor of the Giffard injector, died recently in Paris, aged 59 years.

BROWN, BONNELL & Co. at Youngstown, Pa., have started their new shop, which is fitted with machinery for the manufacture of coupling links and pins for cars.

The shops at Columbia, S. C., are substituting one Sellers injector in place of one pump, on the engines of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta and Columbia & Greenville roads.

The shops of the Florida Central road, at Jacksonville, Fla., are building 6 flat cars and have one locomotive in hand for general repairs. About 30 men are employed in the rolling stock department.

The Terre Haute Car & Manufacturing Co. is engaged on a contract for box and coal cars for the Missouri Pacific, and also has some minor jobs in hand. The company turns out an excellent quality of work.

The train men on the Elevated roads of New York City, have nine hours of service each day, during which they make six round trips, and for which engineers are paid \$3.50, conductors \$2.30, and brakemen \$1.65.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford shops in New Haven, Conn., have begun to build 75 new passenger cars for the road. The inside decorations and upholstery will be furnished by Pottier & Styms, of New York.

The Pittsburg Car Wheel and Car Works, J. L. Gill, Jr., proprietor, are busy upon car orders. A new wood and machine shop, 100 feet square, and without any posts in the center, has recently been added to the works.

The Virginia Iron Works are building 5 narrow-gauge moguls for the Gould syndicate. They are to have 12x16 cylinders and 40-in. drivers. Two will go to South America and two to Texas. These works now employ nearly 200 men.

MR. T. B. GAULT has resigned the position of General Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, at Council Bluffs and Omaha, and accepted the position of General Contracting Agent for the Western Fence Co., of Chicago.

The Bradley Car Works, of Worcester, Mass., are building 300 hopper-bottom 20-ton coal cars for the New York & New England road, 12 passenger and 100 dump cars for the Providence & Worcester, and 5 coaches for the Eastern road.

The Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air Line road, which is now being pushed rapidly to completion, is receiving its first installment of passenger train cars from the Ohio Falls Car Co.'s works. The cars are models of perfection.

The Jones Car Manufacturing Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., has begun to erect a large brick building in West Troy, which will be used for the manufacture of street cars exclusively, the building of steam railroad cars being continued at Schenectady.

CAPT. J. F. DIVISE, Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroads, is preparing to cover the locomotive boilers of the roads under his management with Kaolin cement instead of wood lagging, after the method employed on the South Carolina road.

The Northwestern Car & Manufacturing Co. is pushing work upon its new building at St. Paul, Minn. The main building will be 1,200 ft. long and two stories high. The company has arranged to buy out the business of Seymour, Sabn & Co.

The Indianapolis Car Works, in Indianapolis, Ind., now employ 592 men and are turning out 12 freight cars and

108 car wheels a day. The shops have turned out 1,195 cars since they were first opened last July, and have orders on hand for a large number.

THE Eastern R. R. Co. is building at its shops at Salem, Mass., 29 passenger cars, the interior finish of which consists largely of maple and California redwood. They are to be heated by the Johnson system, and furnished with a fire-extinguishing apparatus.

A. FRENCH & Co. in Pittsburg, Pa., announce that their new works are now completed and in working order, making their capacity equal to any demand. They are prepared to ship springs from stock immediately, or to deliver springs made to order within 30 days.

The mooted question of "the first sleeping car" has been revived again. Mr. R. Reniff writes to a Western paper that the first sleepers were two old passenger coaches fitted up with bunks, and that they were put in service as an experiment in 1859.

THE Wason Co., Brightwood, Mass., has 52 passenger cars in hand, all of which are to be completed by July 1. It is to build about 20 cars during the season for the Central of New Jersey, and has orders from the Old Colony and one of the Providence roads.

THERE are in the State of Indiana eight car manufacturing companies located as follows: at Jeffersonville, Michigan City, Terre Haute, Cambridge City, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Elkhart and Laporte. According to the January pay-rolls they employed an aggregate of 5,950 men.

THE Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway has enlarged its shops at San Antonio, Tex., by building an extension to the blacksmith shop 40 x 38, a new machine shop 100 x 50, a shed 200 x 36, with two tracks for repairing freight cars, and an addition of 8 stalls to the round-house.

A new speed indicator, called the strathmograph, for indicating the speed of locomotives, has been introduced on the Hanoverian railroads. By it the engineer can read from a scale the actual speed of his engine at any time, besides which a record of the trip is kept on a strip of paper.

W. F. TURREFF, Master Mechanic of the C., C. & I. road, after making experimental tests, has adopted malleable iron draw-bars for all new cars, having found they can be made with half the weight of cast iron, and that they will probably do better service. About 50 cars have already been equipped with them.

It is reported that the Timms Car Works, Columbus, O., are in a fair way to be put upon a sound basis again. At a meeting of the creditors the liabilities were found to be only \$90,000, with assets between \$140,000 and \$150,000. The company have several large orders on hand and will continue working at its full capacity.

THE shops of the Norfolk & Western road, at Petersburg, Va., employ about 250 men. These shops have built all the freight, baggage, mail and express cars of this division. At present, besides doing current repairs, they are building six freight cars every five days, and preparing to build two baggage cars.

THE Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans road built in 1881, at its shops in McComb City, Miss., 8 locomotives, "American" pattern. The boilers are of steel, the flue-sheets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the rest $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Three have cylinders 16 x 24 in., and five 17 x 24 in. Three more engines are now in process of construction in the same shops.

The New York Central engines are to have a patent head-light made by the Kelly Lamp Works, at Rochester, N. Y. These head-lights are so made as to display the number of the engine, and also to show different colors for signal purposes, the colors being changed by mechanism worked from the cab.

THE Manchester Locomotive Works turned out in the month of March 15 large locomotives, besides several of the world-renowned Amoskeag steam fire engines, of which they are the builders. They have orders, both for locomotives and fire engines, which will keep them busy for several months.

THE Georgia Railroad has used the straight top boiler with stay-bolts instead of crown-bars for three years, and all its new engines are built in this way, but with flat

crown-sheets. The domes are placed in front of the crown-sheet, and made of steel $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thicker than the shell of the boiler, and connected by a double flanged joint without any extra strengthening.

THE new shops of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line road, at Atlanta, Ga., built three years ago, are already too small for the repairs incident to its increasing business. These shops have the care of 30 locomotives and over 400 cars, and employ about 75 men. They are building 25 flat cars of 32,000 lbs. capacity, 10 of which are completed.

MR. N. E. CHAPMAN, who lately left the Cleveland & Pittsburg road to take charge of the Motive Power Department of the Baltimore & Ohio, had a reception given to him by prominent citizens and railroad men at Cleveland, O., on the evening of April 30. During the evening the employees of his old road presented Mr. Chapman with a costly gold watch and chain, and his wife a splendid diamond brooch.

MR. D. W. CALDWELL, late general manager of the Pennsylvania Co.'s lines west of Pittsburg, is to be vice-president and general administrative officer of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and president or vice-president of the Lake Erie & Western. These two roads will be operated together, and Mr. Caldwell will have control of the operative management.

At Allegheny, Pa., March 29, a test was made of one of the United States Car Co.'s screw lever dump cars, under charge of the General Agent, Mr. F. T. Pullen. There were present Manager Baldwin of the Pennsylvania Company, Messrs. H. C. Frick, Stewart, Oliver, Mackintosh and others. The test was very satisfactory, a car loaded with 18 tons of coal being emptied in 30 seconds.

A new double-ender locomotive, just completed at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at Philadelphia a few days since, and made a trial trip from that city to West Chester. It weighs over sixty tons, has five-foot drivers and 17 x 24 cylinders. It was designed by Mr. Theo. N. Ely, Supt. of Motive Power; burns either hard or soft coal, and is temporarily named "Jumbo."

At the car shops of the Central Railroad of Georgia, at Savannah, during 1881, 22 passenger train cars and 1,545 freight cars were thoroughly repaired and rebuilt, and 25 new ten-ton box and 8 passenger cars were built. The box cars cost \$76.57 for labor and \$387.28 for material, making the average cost of each \$463.85. The passenger cars averaged \$3,370.57 for labor and \$2,468.24 for material, making \$5,838.81 for each car.

THE stock of the Westinghouse Machine Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has been increased from \$300,000 to \$350,000. The company was organized but a few months ago, and when fairly under way will manufacture the Westinghouse upright single-acting engines, designed chiefly for running electric light machines. The new stock has all been taken at par value, and some of it has been sold at \$60 a share, which is 20 per cent. above par.

MR. J. F. BRYANT, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, Richmond, Va., has devised and patented a strainer for the feed water pipe, which serves the purposes of a strainer and lazy-cock. By turning a three-way cock, steam is admitted from the heater pipe, which blows out all sediment through the waste opening. This is a very desirable improvement wherever surface water is used. It is being put on all the engines of this road.

THE freight cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio road have a continuous draw-bar (one of the Middleton patents) consisting of two rods keyed in a coupling at the center, which permits compression of the draw-heads without bending the rods. The brakes are hung on the inside of the trucks and applied to all the wheels under the car; and a brake wheel at each end of the car is connected to the brake levers, so that a brakeman can apply the brakes of two cars at once.

CAPT. JOHN H. FLYNN, Master Mechanic of the Western & Atlantic R. R., Augusta, Ga., has found the following recipe an excellent one for tempering springs in oil, giving them greater elasticity and durability than when tempered in oil alone: White vitriol $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., borax $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., sal ammoniac $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., resin $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., tallow 2 lbs., and 25 gallons rock or West

Virginia oil. Powder the vitriol, borax and sal ammoniac, melt the resin and tallow, mix all in the oil, and use as a bath in the usual way.

The Vandalia Line shops, at Terre Haute, are building two first-class coaches 54 feet long, which is an increase of four feet over the previous standard length. They have double iron transoms, and are to be mounted on 4-wheel trucks with 42-inch paper wheels, and M. C. B. standard axles. Mr. E. D. Carter, the master car-builder, is also building a combined grain, lumber, coke, coal, stock and railroad iron car, which will be convenient and durable, and costing no more than a good box car.

The locomotive shops of the Central Railroad of Georgia, at Macon, employ over 100 men. They have five engines in hand for general repairs and are preparing to build some new ones. This road has adopted the same pattern of truck as a standard for both freight cars and tenders. The standard locomotive trucks have outside bearings, the Raoul journal-box, and the same size axles as the freight and tender trucks, which have 4-in. journal bearings and no collars. The wheels are 28 in. in diameter.

The Swissvale Car Works, near Pittsburgh, Pa., have been purchased by some prominent business men of that city, who have organized under the name of the Swissvale Car Company, Limited, with a fixed capital of \$75,000. The new company has a contract with the Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Co., and will give particular attention to the building and repairing of palace cars. It will also build coal and coke cars. The works are in good running order and well equipped with machinery.

The single-driver fast passenger locomotive, built at the Baldwin works two years ago for the Philadelphia & Reading road and subsequently sold to the Eames Vacuum Brake Co., is now running on some of the English roads, under the supervision of Mr. Eames. It is not claimed by him that the engine will beat the English locomotives in speed, but that it will run at a high rate of speed for a much longer time, in consequence of its superior heating capacity, and the quantity of water and fuel carried in the tender.

The *Railroad Gazette* says the projectors of some of the new railroads now under way would do well to consider the remarks made some years ago by a stockholder in Connecticut road. "You see," he said, "we knew you could not go from L. to D.—without riding all around the country and changing cars three or four times. We made up our minds to build a road straight across the country, so we chipped in and built it, and then, by gosh! we found out that nobody ever did want to go from L. to D.—And then—we busted."

SOMEbody in Chicago proposes to operate elevated railways on the Russian slide-down-hill principle; or in other words, by gravitation. The track is laid with an incline down which the cars run, and when the lower end is reached they are hoisted by elevators to the top of the next incline, and so on. In this way the cost, maintenance and weight of engines are to be dispensed with. This might work perhaps in the level streets of Chicago, but how about the time lost at the elevators when the passengers are in a hurry?

In a recent head collision on the Charleston & Savannah Railway, which badly wrecked both engines and one postal car, no one in the passenger cars was seriously injured. Passengers in the rear cars of the trains were not made aware of the collision by any concussion of the cars, but thought that it was a regular stop. Officers of the road think that this freedom from jar was entirely due to the efficiency of the Janney coupler, and say that with any other coupling the road would have had a large bill to pay for injuries to cars and passengers.

The fastest time ever made in this country by a train of three passenger cars was made on Saturday afternoon, April 15, when a party of journalists from Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, were whirled to Cape May over the West Jersey Railroad. The trip of 814 miles was accomplished in 894 minutes. The run to Millville, of 41 miles, was made in 42 minutes. Many of the miles, especially after Millville had been passed, were covered in less than 50 seconds. The engine accomplishing this work was No. 22, in charge of Harry Reinhart.

The shops of the North Carolina division of the Richmond & Danville road, at Company Shops, N. C., have changed a passenger coach into an officers' car for that division. The inside is finished throughout in ash and walnut. Instead of having head-linings it is ceiled with alternate strips of these woods. It is equipped with electric bells, Baker heater, Westinghouse automatic brake and the Janney couplings. The outside is painted Tuscan red, with gilt ornamentation on the door and corner posts, and a black stripe around the outside panels.

The Petersburg R. R. has two coaches, recently built by the Jackson & Sharp Co., that are finished inside throughout with ash panels, rails, seat ends, head-linings and all, except that the window-sill caps, the fascia moldings, the pilasters on the window panels and the moldings on the ceiling are of mahogany. The window sash and blind frames are of cherry and the blind slats of white wood. The seats are upholstered with cherry and green silk plush.

The cushions have firm, square edges and very elastic centers, which make the seats very comfortable for the sitter.

The Richmond & Danville road has been sending its wood-burning engines to the Southern divisions, and replacing them on the Northern divisions with new coal-burners; 18 of them, 3 passenger and 15 freight engines, have the extended front-end spark arresters. Some have plain fire-boxes, and others the brick arch. Those with the brick arch are found to be the best steamers and the most economical in fuel. In order to make them air-tight, the Superintendent of Machinery has made a new front-end casting, which has a small door 15 in. in diameter, held tight by lugs and bolts.

The Pennsylvania Company has put on several fast stock trains between Chicago and Pittsburgh, averaging 28 miles an hour, so that cattle may be got through from Chicago to Philadelphia and New York with as little delay as possible, and as few unloadings for feeding as the condition of the cattle will permit. The purpose is to run four trains a week from Chicago to New York and Philadelphia. The object is to compete with the refrigerator business, the refrigerator car now being used for the transportation of slaughtered beef being claimed as a great advantage over the live stock transportation.

In the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Bloomington, Ill., the holes in the locomotive flue-sheets are cut with a very convenient tool that does the work in much less time than is required by the old way. It is attached to an ordinary drill press, and can be used for holes of different sizes, and sheets of any thickness under an inch. The sheet is marked with a good center punch point for the centers of the holes, and no other preparation is required. It was devised and patented by Mr. John G. Pope, a foreman in the shop, and has been used about two years with entire satisfaction.

The new station of the Pennsylvania R. R., in Philadelphia, is furnished with splendid Turkish rugs. The one in the ladies' saloon is 15 feet square, with a red ground, blue and purple decorations and fringed edges. The colors are subdued, and the richness of its texture is only apparent upon close examination. Its cost was not less than \$900, and it was purchased with an idea of economy, the fabric being capable of standing constant use without showing early signs of wear. There are one or two smaller ones more striking in appearance, but not so valuable, having cost about \$300 each.

The Georgia Car Company, of Cartersville, Ga., has contracts in hand to build freight cars for the Macon & Brunswick; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Louisville & Nashville; Florida Central & Western; and the Florida Transit railroads. It has recently put in a new 45 horse-power engine built by the Tanner & Delany Engine Co., of Richmond, Va.; and an Excelsior & Chicago dryer, built by Curran & Wolf, of Chicago, which are working very satisfactorily. With these improved facilities, the company propose to dry and dress the better qualities of lumber for general uses, in addition to their car-building.

The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad has used since 1868 a continuous draw-bar, designed by Mr. D. W. Ballentine, their car shop foreman. Their cars have only 4 sills, the 2 intermediate being placed equi-distant from each other and the outside sills. The continuous draw-bar consists of two rods about 15 in. apart, passing through both bolsters, and having a draw-bar spring on each end between the bolster and the casting which connects the ends of these 2-in. rods with a single 34-in. rod that is attached at the outer end to the draw-head. The car is drawn by the rear bolster, the springs behind it cushioning the draft, while all four of the springs against both bolsters cushion the compression of the train.

The Wason Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., has recently built two drawing room cars for the Savannah, Florida & Western road. The outside finish is in the Pullman style, highly decorated with gilt stencil work. The interior is in solid mahogany, embellished with hand carving in Eastlake designs, and much superior to the ordinary machine work. Each car has a seating capacity for 34 passengers. There are 20 revolving chairs of a new pattern, more like those designed for household use than the conventional railroad chair. At one end is a state room with arrangements for making a bed should sickness require it. Janney couplers are used, and the platforms are adorned with plated trimmings. The cars will run between Savannah and Jacksonville. Their cost is about \$9,000 each.

The Carolina Central road is building the first locomotive erected at their shops in Laurensburg, N. C. The smallest inside diameter of the boiler is 48 in. It contains 172 2-in. tubes 11 ft. long. It is of 4-in. Sligo iron, except the flue sheets, which are 2 in. thick. The horizontal seams are double zigzag, and the vertical ones single rows of 4-in. rivets, button-set throughout the boilers. The dome opening is stiffened with a ring after the specifications of Mr. Johann's boiler illustrated in the CAR-BUILDER of last January. The drivers are 5 ft. and the cylinders 16 x 24 in., with an Allen slide valve. With this boiler, which is large in proportion to the size of the cylinders, and with the Allen valve it should be a smart locomotive and very creditable to the Superintendent of Machinery, Mr. James MaGlenn, who designed it.

able to the Superintendent of Machinery, Mr. James MaGlenn, who designed it.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate of New York providing that railroad corporations running palace or sleeping cars shall also have first-class carriages attached to their trains for the use of those who do not wish to pay extra fare. The extra rates for riding in palace cars shall be, for any distance of 150 miles or less, at the rate of half of one cent per mile, and for greater distance than 150 miles on the same line \$1 additional, and no more for the whole distance, or so much thereof as the passenger wishes to traverse. Changing from one palace car to another shall not affect these rates. All railroads running sleeping cars may charge 75 cents, and no more, extra for each passenger for a berth for a single night, irrespective of distance, and a watchman shall be kept in each car to see that property is not stolen. Violations of the act are made punishable in the sums of \$500 or \$1,000 for each offense.

FOUR handsome dining cars are in course of construction at Altoona, to be used in connection with the Pennsylvania R. R., New York and Chicago Limited Express. They are on an improved plan, designed by Mr. Theodore N. Ely, Supt. of Motive Power, with special reference to the comfort and convenience of passengers. The tables are arranged to accommodate four persons each, the windows are low and wide, the upholstery and inside finish rich and attractive, and in addition to the ordinary lighting there will be four sconces holding four wax candles, over each table, to be used during meals after dark. Each car will have a conductor, and will be run with the kitchen in the rear. In addition to these dining cars, the company is also building three elaborate smoking cars, 62 feet in length, to run with the limited express. They will be furnished with sofas, arm-chairs and tables, and also a wash-room and small library.

THE Aurora shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road are full of work. The locomotive shop has been enlarged and remodeled, and new tools put in with an eye to greater convenience and facility in doing work. Among the new tools are a key-way cutter for rod and link work, a rotary planer, and a large Sellers planer which can plane a complete set of locomotive frames at once, or six to eight cylinder saddles, four cutting tools being in operation at once. The new paint shop and store room are nearly completed, and other buildings are to be erected. Two chair cars are being built. The wrecking cars destroyed in the January fire have been replaced with new ones very much like the old, except that they have heavy iron body-bolsters, and the frames are plated on the inside with 4-in. iron sheets after the plan used in the passenger train cars of this road, thus making a very strong and rigid body. They have the standard freight car trucks.

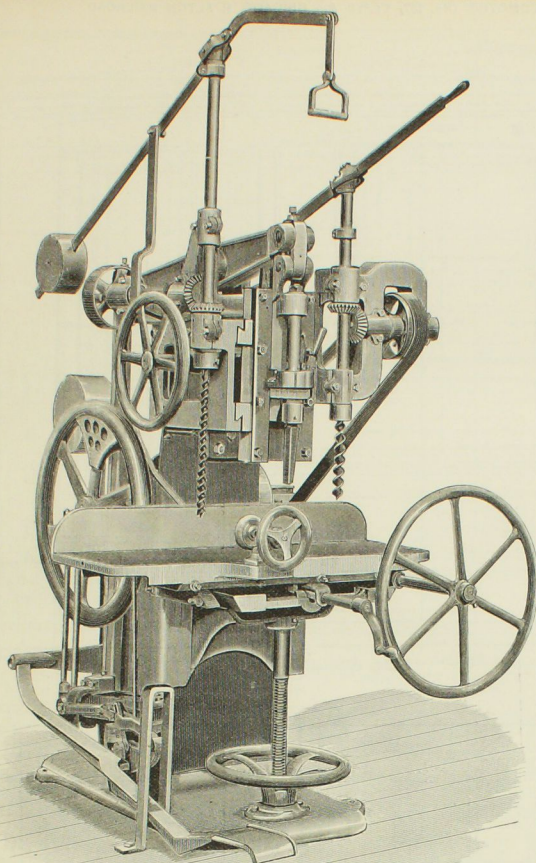
THE locomotive shops of the South Carolina Railroad, at Charleston, S. C., employ 135 men. They have been busy the last three years in putting their locomotives (which were in very bad order, not being able to make slow schedule time with light loads) into excellent condition. The engines are now hauling larger loads, making better time, and doing their work with less fuel. Besides putting the machinery in good order, Kaolin cement has been substituted for wood lagging, and Sellers injectors for pumps. The old valves, which were line-and-line inside, have been taken out, and new ones put in with 4 in. outside, and from 4 to 4 1/2 in. inside lap, according to the service required of the engine. Many of the engines were carrying their water badly, and one of them, after its old steam chest had been planed down considerably to make a good joint, was found to carry its water worse than before. New steam chests 10 in. high in the clear were made and put on, and the engine was completely cured of working water in its steam. New chests of this size have been put on a number of engines, and all carry their water better and work steam more satisfactorily than before. These changes will continue to be made until all the engines have injectors, large steam chests and Kaolin cement covers or lagging.

MR. A. G. HOHENSTEIN, of New Haven, Conn., has invented a car coupler, which, if the claims in its behalf are well founded, and the tests to which it has been subjected are not exaggerated, leaves nothing further to be desired in respect to this most important class of car attachments. The coupling is effected by simply running the cars together, and they can be uncoupled from either side or from the top of the car, whether the slack of the train is taken up or not, and upon any degree of curve. The device is adapted to all cars of standard dimensions, and to all variations in the heights of draw-bars; will not uncouple accidentally; can be so set that in switching the cars can be run together without coupling; furnishes a strong and durable buffer; and can be used with any draw-bar now in use. The ordinary links and pins are entirely discarded, and a double link-and-hook connection substituted in their stead, with a breaking strain of much greater strength. This coupler was recently tested at New Haven in the most thorough manner, and under the supervision of a large number of prominent railroad men, the result being in every respect satisfactory. Let the public generally rejoice that a quietus has been given to this interminable problem. It may be bad for the business of the patent bureau, but it is a boon indeed to trainmen. In saying this, we assume of course that the claims and tests will be subject to no modification in the practical working of the device.

This is one of machines of its base, which is 1 out top brim When the tread the foot is pressed. Any mortised with lary being attached directly to the point across the is placed in a line used in connection mortising tool. Capacity of 2 in. 6 in.; base, 4 ft. shaft has right make 240 tons and long bits. furnished with Waters, Philadel

Railway

In Germany, 1 senger trains at such as have all passengers. The than the American cars in shape and time comparison no connection only a door, with means of entrance on the outside, s locked, imprisoni only way for a pa the glass side and ever, is strictly f as strictly enforce The conductor v car to collect ticks little watch-tower tion—this has the



HEAVY CAR MORTISER AND BORER.

This is one of the heaviest, strongest and best constructed machines of its class. The driving parts are placed at the base, which is large enough to support the machine without top bracing. The stroke is varied by the treadle. When the treadle is up there is no motion to the chisel; as the foot is pressed down the motion of the chisel is increased. Any part of a 14-inch piece of timber can be mortised without reversing it. The machine has an auxiliary boring attachment. A special belt motion is applied directly to the auger, which allows it to be moved to any point across the work for general boring. The fixed auger is placed in a line with the mortising mandrel, so as to be used in connection with the same. The movement of the mortising tool is 5 in.; movement of the auger, 16 in.; capacity of table, 16 x 16 in.; height of machine, 7 ft. 6 in.; base, 4 ft. x 2 ft.; weight, 3,500 lbs. The counter-shaft has tight and loose pulleys, 15 x 5 in., which should make 240 revolutions per minute. Chisels, machine bits, and long bits for boring bolts, each of various sizes, are furnished with the machine. Manufactured by Goodell & Waters, Philadelphia.

Railway Passenger Trains in Germany.

In Germany, says a writer in *Engineering News*, passenger trains are made up of mixed coaches, that is, such as have sub-divisions for first, second or third-class passengers. They are much smaller in length and lighter than the American coaches, and look a good deal like box cars in shape and size. Each car has from five to eight or nine compartments, each complete in itself and having no connection with those ahead or behind, and having only a door, with movable glass top on each side, as a means of entrance and exit. These doors have the handle on the outside, so that when once closed they are virtually locked, imprisoning to a certain extent those inside. The only way for a passenger to open the door is to let down the glass side and reach out to the handle, which, however, is strictly forbidden on all German roads, and just as strictly enforced, too.

The conductor walks a gang plank on the outside of the car to collect tickets, after which he is supposed to enter a little watch-tower attached to one of the cars of his section—this has the appearance of a small dry goods box

perched on the end and side of the coach, and makes a comical appearance. Passenger trains are under control of a head conductor, with several sub-conductors, all uniformed, the latter having each from two to three cars in charge. As soon as a station is reached, each sub-conductor opens the depot side of all of his compartments, calls out the name of the station, and regulates as much as possible the disposition of new travelers in his coaches. These sub-conductors seem to be usually quite susceptible to bribes, which generally insures the traveler a whole compartment to himself and friends or family. In first-class compartments there is place for six persons; the seats are made of rich velvet or plush upholstery, and trimmings to a certain extent decorative and tasteful. The second-class has room for eight persons; the seats are also upholstered, but not so well finished. The third-class, which is the one mostly used by the people at large, has wooden seats and place for ten persons. There is yet a lower class—the fourth—operating, however, on only some of the roads. This class is intended for hucksters carrying truck to the cities, and is only local. The coach has no compartments, and what is strangest of all, no seats. The passengers are huddled together promiscuously, and find standing room as best they can.

One instance of the want of providing even the most necessary comforts, is the total absence of drinking water or water-closets. Where the latter has been attended to, a notice is posted in each compartment that a closet is provided in one of the baggage-cars; those desiring to use same must apply to the conductor, and at the next stopping place you are given the key, and naturally you must remain in there until the train reaches another station. This is probably one of the most absurd expedients that could have been hit upon.

Couplings are made in a very efficient manner, but altogether too slowly; you never hear of a detached car or broken sections. Everything around the depots has a neat, clean and orderly appearance; all employees, except laborers, are uniformed, and as most of them are retired army officers and soldiers, their bearing is strictly military. At all road crossings at grade-level, there is a watchman, who works the barriers on approach of trains. He is notified by telegraphic signals, works the barriers whether a wagon is there or not, present arms, or rather

safety flag, to the passing train, and then walks the track until the next train passes. They are provided with little houses immediately at the crossing and live there entirely. These little watch-houses are sprinkled all over the road every few miles apart. The substantial manner in which the road-beds are originally constructed does not require constant section and floating gangs of laborers, and the watchmen report the condition of track on their beat. Road repairs are, therefore, comparatively small on German roads.

Recent Reports of Railway Rolling Stock.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.—The equipment at the close of 1881 was as follows:

	Roads east of Mo.	Roads west of Mo.	Total.
Engines	413	71	484
Passenger cars	155	48	203
Palace and dining cars	6	13	19
Baggage, mail and express cars	75	13	88
Box and stock cars	10,864	1,907	12,771
Platform and coal cars	2,571	1,071	3,642
Caboose and way cars	232	31	263
Officers' and pay cars	5	2	7
Service cars	15	5	20
Hand and push cars	903	374	1,277
Total number of cars			18,840

Additions during the past year were 43 locomotives; 19 passenger, 1 state-room and 4 baggage cars; 1,404 box and stock, 708 platform and coal, and 33 way cars; 1 officers' car, 1 pay car, 1 wrecking and 7 boarding cars; 118 hand and push cars.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.—551 engines; 300 passenger, 16 chair, 2 parlor, 4 dining and 181 baggage, mail and express cars; 9,001 box, 1778 fast freight line, 2,247 stock, 5,115 coal and flat, and 322 caboose cars; 1,234 leased cars; 3 officers' and 3 pay cars. Total cars, 20,056. The increase during 1881 was 93 locomotives; 55 passenger and 15 baggage, mail and express cars; 4,032 freight cars. The company has also equipment of 3 ft. gauge on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern, and the Des Moines & Northwestern roads as follows: 10 engines; 5 passenger, 2 combination and 6 baggage and mail cars; 234 box, 57 stock, 159 coal and flat and 2 caboose cars.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis.—150 engines; 59 passenger, 6 sleeping, 2 parlor, 17 baggage and express and 7 mail cars; 2,743 box, 625 stock, 664 flat, 1,206 coal and 69 caboose cars; 1 directors' 1 pay and 12 service cars. Total cars, 5,412. The equipment of the Cincinnati & Springfield road is 16 engines; 15 passenger, 6 baggage and 2 postal cars; 99 box, 94 stock, 79 coal and 11 caboose cars. Increase during 1881, one passenger, one postal, and 952 freight cars. There are 1,000 car trust freight cars on the road.

Kentucky Central.—10 engines; 18 passenger, 10 baggage, 218 box, 40 stock, 73 flat and 6 caboose cars. The equipment was reduced during the past year by the sale of old engines, the gauge of the road having been changed. Since then, 12 engines and 217 box cars have been ordered and delivered, making in all 22 engines and 574 cars.

Housatonic.—22 engines; 26 passenger, 2 mail and smoking and 8 baggage cars; 182 box, 14 hay, 388 flat and 2 caboose cars; 1 wrecking car. Total cars, 573.

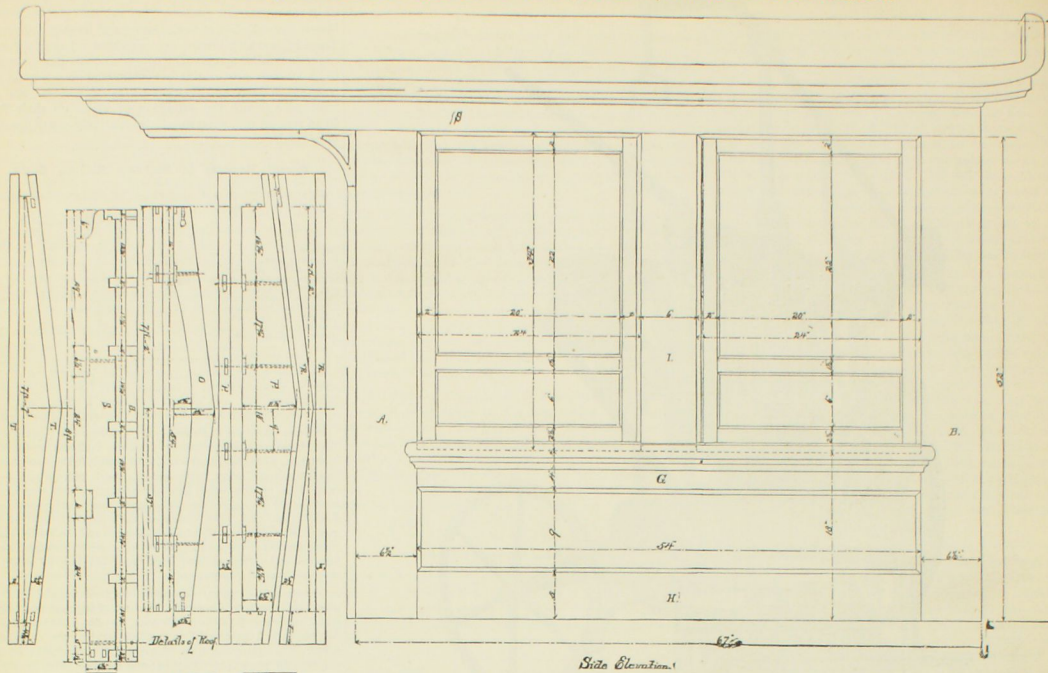
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac.—11 engines; 15 passenger, 3 mail and 6 baggage and express cars; 51 box, 33 flat and 6 caboose cars; 12 material cars. Total cars, 126.

United States Rolling Stock Co. owned Dec. 31, 1881, 21 locomotives, 1 baggage and 4,768 freight cars, as against 23 locomotives, 1 baggage and 4,833 freight cars at the end of the previous year.

The Gill Car Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O., are building a train of cars for the Sells Brothers' traveling show, consisting of flat, box, stock and other cars. The most showy and attractive one, however, is the traveling car, intended for the use of the advance agent in giving notice of coming exhibitions. It is 62 ft. long and 9 ft. 6 in. wide over sills, and the height between sills and plates is 7 ft. 1 in. In the center of each side is a large panel door, and near it a window, the only ones in the car. The side panels above the center rail are of glass, and also the upper half of the end doors. The raised roof extends the entire length of the car and contains 43 pivoted sashes. Good ventilation is thus provided for, and an abundance of light. The interior is arranged with reference to the service to be performed. There are shelves, drawers, cupboards, and other receptacles for advertising matter, a number of Pullman sleeping berths on each side, and a central apartment for the private use of the agent. There is also a paste room containing an upright flue boiler, steam pump, tanks, and various appliances for facilitating the work of the showman. The finish is in ash and maple panels trimmed in walnut, and the metal trimmings are bronzed. The outside of the car is a masterpiece of thorough workmanship, both mechanical and artistic. It is sheathed up with box-car siding of white pine, perfectly dry, and slanting diagonally towards the center. Upon this are placed three thicknesses of 4-in. basswood and maple veneer, glued together and fastened to the sheathing with white lead and screws. It is then dressed off by hand, ready for painting and ornamentation, which are very elaborate, including life-like portraits of the four Sells Brothers, gorgeous Oriental scenes, etc., executed with the highest artistic skill. The car rides on 6-wheel trucks, has Miller platforms and couplers, and Westing house automatic brakes. It was designed by Mr. Howard Carlton, the Superintendent of the Gill Car Works.

"JUMBO" hurt his foot in coming over, and a Chicago girl who was on board loaned him one of her old slippers. She said his ears reminded her so much of her Milwaukee young man.

CAB OF STANDARD PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVE (No. 137, CLASS A.), CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.



HALF PLAN OF ROOF.

THE engravings on this and the opposite page illustrate in detail the construction of the engine cab of the Chicago & Alton Railroad so clearly that further description is unnecessary. We append the following statement of cost of material and labor:

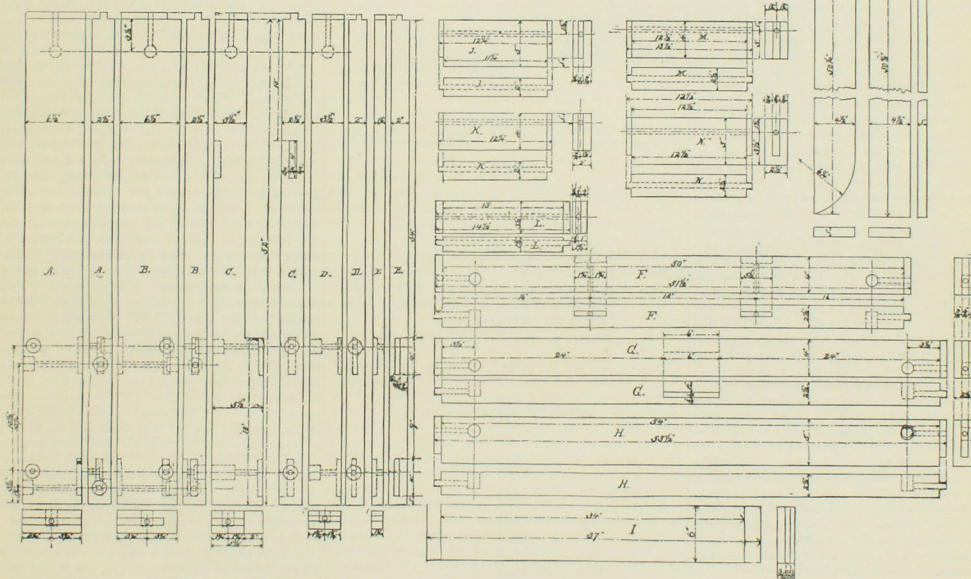
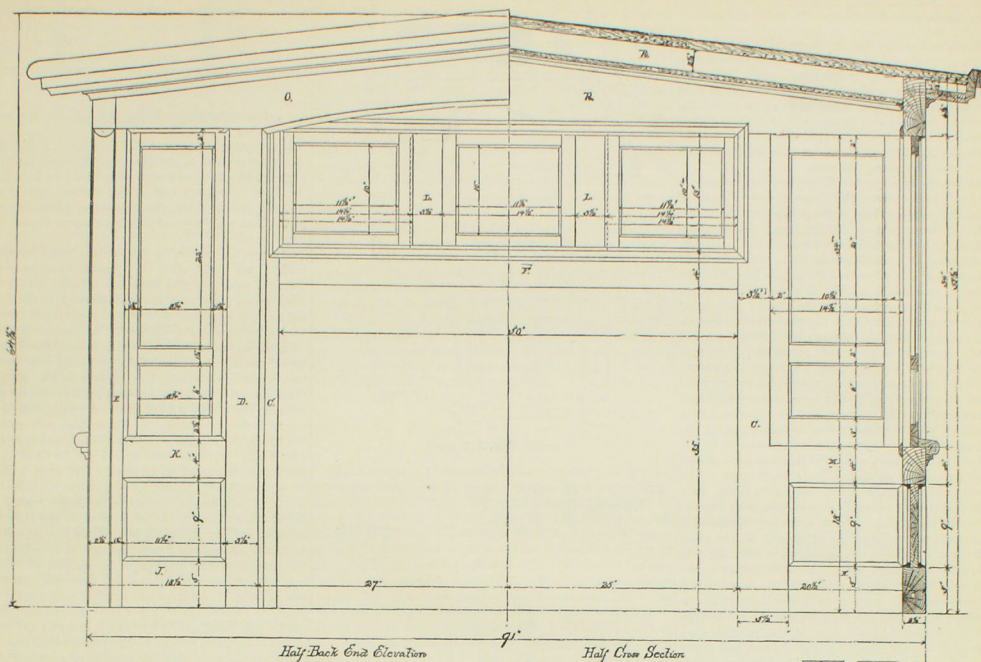
COST OF ENGINE CAB—CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.		
250 ft. Ash Lumber.....	@ 3c.	\$7.50
36 " Black Walnut.....	" 8c.	2.88
60 " Clear Pine (molding).....	" 4 1/2c.	2.70
85 " " " Ceiling.....	" 4 1/2c.	3.82
85 " " " Sheathing.....	" 3c.	2.55
40 " White Wood Panels.....	" 3 1/2c.	1.40
85 sq. ft. Canvas.....	" 4 1/2c.	3.82
2 Lights Glass, 12 x 22.....	" 18c.	.36
2 " " 10 x 22.....	" 15c.	.30
4 " " 20 x 22.....	" 27c.	1.08
2 " " 10 x 12.....	" 6c.	.12
3 Drip Pipes, 1/2 x 3 1/2.....	" 2 1/2c.	.75
1 Paper 12 oz. Tacks.....	" 13c.	.13
2 " 1 in. Brads.....	" 13c.	.13
1 " 1 1/4 in. No. 14 Screws.....	" 3 1/2c.	.35
2 lbs. 6-penny Cut Nails.....	" 4 1/2c.	.90
2 " 8-penny Finish Nails.....	" 4 1/2c.	.90
2 " 6-penny " ".....	" 10c.	.20
3 " White Paint.....	" 29c.	.87
1/2 " Glue.....	" 29c.	.14

34 1/2-in. Joint Bolts—27 lbs.....	" 3c.	.81
34 " Nuts—4 lbs.....	" 6c.	.20
68 Washers—5 lbs.....	" 5c.	.34
2 Cast-Iron Corncorn Brackets—14 lbs.....	" 2c.	.04
2 No. 1 Thimbles.....	" 5c.	.10
3 lbs. Drop Black.....	" 10c.	.30
4 " Lead Color.....	" 10c.	.40
16 " Mineral.....	" 6c.	.96
3 " Putty.....	" 6c.	.18
1 Book Gold Leaf.....	" 1.00	1.00
1 Qt. Rubbing Varnish.....	" .50	.50
1 Pt. Locomotive ".....	" .50	.50
1 Quire Sand Paper.....	" .50	.50
Total cost of materials.....		
Planing Room Labor.....	5.00	5.00
Carpenters' ".....	30.00	30.00
Blacksmiths' ".....	.50	.50
Machinists' ".....	.10	.10
Painters' ".....	8.80	8.80
Add 15 per cent. for dead labor.....	6.66	6.66
Cost of labor.....		
Total cost of cab.....		

81 The following rules should not be observed by those who write for the press: 1. Write on a large sheet of paper, say about the size of a pane of window glass. 2. Write on both sides of the sheet and cross-line the margins. 3. Use sky-blue paper and very pale ink, or a hard lead pencil. 4. Write in a flourishing microscopic hand, with small spaces between the lines. 5. Abbreviate all words of more than three syllables. 6. The names of persons and places may be written in a scrawling way; the printer can always make them out from the context. 7. Every sentence should end with a dash or wriggle of the pen instead of a period; the rest of the punctuation will take care of itself. 8. Every tenth word should begin with a capital letter, unless it happens to be the name of a hotel, palace car or steamboat, in which case a small letter may be used. 9. Underscore for italics a portion, at least, of every other sentence; it makes the reader absorb the meaning so he will never forget it.

ACCORDING to *Texas Siftings*, the chief duties of a hotel clerk consist in hammering on the call bell, handing guests the wrong keys to their rooms, and keeping a supply of toothpicks on the end of the desk.

The London right to use the filled with hy central station then put in 1 equally, and 1 ten or twelve 1 As exchange ment in life ins timous & Ohio employes. The vent of mutual railroad, was o May, 1880, to 1 22,150 policies, in force. In amounting to \$ \$11,628 for phy dents, and \$30,



DETAILS OF CAB.

THE London & Northwestern Railway has purchased the right to use chemical stoves in its cars—stoves or cylinders filled with hyposulphite and acetate of soda heated at the central station by being immersed in boiling water and then put in the cars, where they give forth the heat equally, and for a long period of time, their effect lasting ten or twelve hours.

AN exchange says that there is an interesting experiment in life insurance in progress, conducted by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the protection of its employees. The Baltimore & Ohio Relief Association, a sort of mutual company, substantially managed by the railroad, was organized about two years ago, and from May, 1880, to the beginning of the present year, issued 22,150 policies, and at the time last mentioned had 13,105 in force. In the period indicated it also paid claims amounting to \$200,816, of which \$74,769 were for sickness, \$11,678 for physicians' bills, \$83,047 for injuries by accidents, and \$80,420 for deaths. Besides making these pay-

ments the company has exercised a sort of general sanitary oversight upon its members through a regular force of doctors, and also looked after the sanitary condition of all the railroad company's shops, cars and grounds. It is said that the effect of this work has been plainly perceptible in the exemption of employees from malarial diseases. And, in pursuance of this idea, when smallpox became epidemic in some parts of the country a few months since, the insurance company vaccinated all its members, and in some cases their families as well.

THE Savannah, Florida & Western Railway's six new coaches mentioned in our last issue, are 46 ft. long over sills and seat 54 persons. The inside finish of four of them is with cherry rails and moldings and ash panels, except the wainscot panels, which are cherry. The head-linings are decorated hard maple put up with cherry moldings. The window blinds, both frames and slats, are of white birch. The inside finish all shows the natural colors of the woods, except the ash window panels, which are

stained a little deeper color than the cherry moldings. The seat-ends are cherry, and the seats are upholstered in cherry and green plush. Opposite the closet is a lavatory, separated from the main room of the car by a partition the same as the saloon, and the side next to the aisle is left open. There are three double lighted chandeliers, and a Spear stove in the center at one side, taking the place of one seat. Besides the lavatory for the comfort and convenience of passengers, these cars when in use have a strip of carpet through the aisle the whole length of the car, and a cuspidor and matting to every seat. The windows are large, and with the light woods in panels and head-linings, the effect altogether is to make it a very cheerful and pleasant car for passengers. The outside is painted chocolate color, with gold and black decorations. This road uses a metallic instead of a lead body for the painting of cars. The other two cars are the same outside and have the same style of head-linings, but the inside finish is of cherry throughout, blinds and all.

Communications.

Overhauling of Locomotive Driving Boxes.

To the Editor of the National Car-Builder:

In overhauling the driving boxes, etc., of locomotives, different plans are adopted by individual gang bosses for marking off the shoes, wedges, etc., each plan, as a rule, being considered by the user superior to all others. The one herewith presented and illustrated by the cuts differs in many respects from many other plans now in use, and the writer believes that in some of its points it will be an improvement upon prevailing practice.

Fig. 2 shows the front jaw, with the shoe and wedge in place; *b* is a wooden center-piece, faced with a strip of tin. This center-piece is held in place between the frame and binder, at the outside edge of the frame, thus bringing its face flush with the outside side faces of the pedestals. If the guides and cross-head are in place, the cross-head is set in the center of its travel in the guides by getting the striking points of the piston. This is accomplished, when the piston is not in the cylinder, by the use of a stick equal in length to the piston-head, plus the projection of the follower bolts plus the distance between the piston-head and cross-head. A straight-edge is laid across the front face of the cylinder, and the stick passed through the piston-rod hole in the back head, and then pushed forward until it is distant from the straight-edge equal to the projection of the front head into the cylinder, and the cross-head then pushed forward until it just touches the other end of the stick. A mark is then made on the guides even with the front end of the cross-head wing, and the cross-head moved to the back end of the guides. The stick is now to be pulled back until the mark on it representing the back side of the piston-head comes flush and even with the inside face of the back cylinder head, when the cross-head is again brought in contact with the other end of the stick and another mark made on the guides even with the forward end of the cross-head wing. Find the center on the guides between the two marks, and bring the forward end of the cross-head wing even with this middle mark, in which position it is in the center of its travel. If neither the guides nor cross-head are in place, a longer stick may be used, as in Fig. 5, on which the piston-head and cross-head are marked as shown in their relative positions; also the length of the main rod—that is, the distance from the center of the opening in the strap of one end to the center of the opening of the strap in the other end, as shown in Fig. 6, in which *b* is the center, and *a* a steel keying liner, which, when used, should be in place. On the stick shown in Fig. 5 lay off the length of the main rod from the center of the cross-head wrist, which should be located. This stick may now be passed through the piston-rod hole in the back cylinder head, and pushed forward to the front striking point, as already explained. A mark *a* may now be made on the stick even with the inside face of the back head. Push the stick a short distance out of the front end of the cylinder and find a center mark *b* between the mark *a* and the back face of the piston-head as marked on the stick. Bring the mark *b* flush and even with the inside face of the back cylinder-head, and the piston is then in the center of its travel. Returning now to the cross-head, which was left in the center of its travel in the guides, a stick *u*, Fig. 3, equal in length to the main rod less half the diameter of the cross-head wrist, may be placed with one end against the cross-head wrist and the other brought parallel with the frame, as shown in Fig. 3; *u* may now represent the stick used to represent the length of the main rod when the cross-head and guides are in place, or *u* may represent the stick shown in Fig. 5, which is used when the guides and cross-head are not in place, the object being to get the correct location of the center of the main shaft, so that the piston may leave an equal clearance at each end of the cylinder, and the main rod be finally put up with the brasses in the center of the straps. Unless the center of the shaft is located by the foregoing means, it may be finally forward or back of the correct position, which necessitates the brasses on the main rod being lined forward or back, as the case may be, to accommodate the change made in the position of the shaft's center, and this lining of the brasses out of the center of the straps in shop work is unmechanical and at best a botch.

Having found, then, the correct position of the shaft center, as explained, it is necessary to establish it on the piece *b*, Fig. 2. In Fig. 3, *a* is the top of the frames, *u* the stick referred to, *j* is a straight-edge placed against the side faces of the pedestals *i* *i*, *l* is a square placed against the straight-edge *j* and end of stick *u*, and *k* a short straight-edge placed against the square and extending in and touching the piece *b*, Fig. 2, by which means a point *g*, Fig. 2, is located. By means of a large square with one blade resting on the top of frame *e*, Fig. 2, and the other extending down even with the point *g*, the line *ce* is drawn and a center punch mark made at *f* on the frame, which locates the shaft's center for any future overhauling. This line is then squared across the top of the frame, as shown at *h* in Fig. 3. Two points *f* and *g*, equally distant from *h*, are then laid off centrally on the top of the frame. With one point of a pair of trams set in *g* and then *f* the arcs *d* *e* and *b* *c* are drawn, and through their intersection the straight line *xy* is squared, which by construction is necessarily squarely across and in line with the mark *h*. A line similar to *ce*, Fig. 2, is now to be squared down on

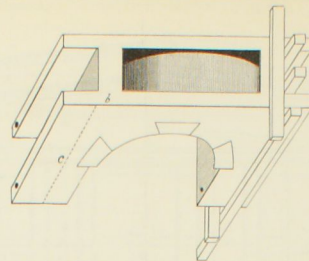


Fig. 1.

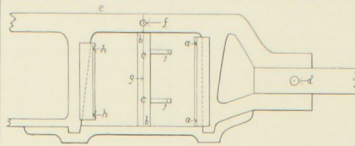


Fig. 2.

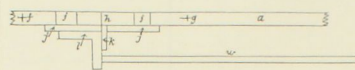


Fig. 3.

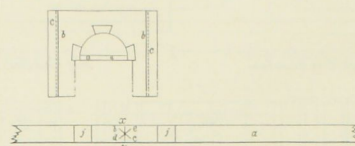


Fig. 4.

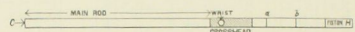


Fig. 5.

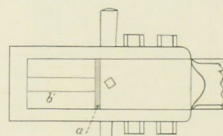


Fig. 6.

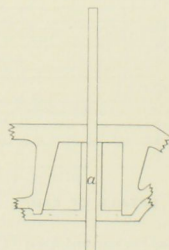


Fig. 7.

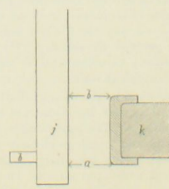


Fig. 8.

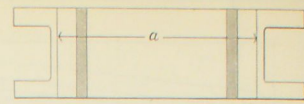


Fig. 9.

a wooden center-piece, similar to *b*, in the jaw under the line *xy*.

If the engine is a very old one, and any doubt exists as to the parallelism of the frames and consequently of the lines *ce*, Fig. 2, two straight-edges may be held fair with the lines *ce* on each side of the engine, as in Fig. 7, in which *a* is one of the straight-edges, when any want of parallelism will be seen by sighting across the two straight-edges.

The gibs or brasses of the driving boxes having been backed up with sheet or Russia iron, the distance from the wedge to the shoe face of the box at the top shall be compared with the same distance at the bottom of the box, to ascertain if the backing up of the gibs or brasses has spread the legs of the box apart. If such is the case, the distance from the wedge to the shoe face at the top of the box should be marked off centrally on the bottom of the box—*a* being this distance in Fig. 9. This distance line may then be continued up the side of the box, running out in line with the shoe or wedge faces at the top as shown by *c* in Fig. 1. These lines will serve to set the box by on the planer. On an examination of the shoe and wedge faces of the box it can be determined how much is to be planed off to bring a fair face. This point being determined, a second line, parallel with the face line, as in Fig. 4 (*c* being the face line and *b* the second line referred to), will determine to the planer-hand how much to take off, and by setting the box to this line no mistake can be made. An examination of the shoe and wedge faces will also determine how much is to be planed off them, and this may be indicated by a short temporary line on the side of shoe or wedge. A wooden center-piece may be placed in the box, as *B*, Fig. 4, and the distance from the center *a* to the shoe line *b* be taken in a pair of compasses or inside calipers, which, being applied to the line *ce*, Fig. 2, toward the shoe, will fall something short of the temporary face line on the side of the shoe, which is the thickness of the liners to be placed behind the shoe. A similar operation will determine the thickness of the liners for the wedge. The opposite driving box should also have a wooden center placed in it, and its shoe face line drawn equally distant from the center as in the first box marked. This will insure, when the boxes are planed together, a sufficient amount of stock in the right place to bore out of the journal. The shoes and wedges having the necessary liners pinned on to them, the thickness of which being ascertained as previously explained, they should be surfaced onto the pedestals and finally held in place against the pedestals by a bolt or stick placed between their faces. The distances from the center of the driving-box to the finished shoe and wedge faces of the box may now be taken in a pair of compasses, and laid off from the center line *ce*, Fig. 2, onto the outside side of the shoe and wedge at the top and bottom, and a line *aa* and *bb*, Fig. 2, drawn through them. A straight-edge *i* should be passed through each jaw and adjusted at each end equally distant from the center line *ce*. With a pair of hermaphrodite calipers the distance from the edge of the straight-edge to the face-line of the shoe *aa* should be taken and transferred to the inside of the shoe, as shown in Fig. 8, *b* being the wooden center, *i* the straight-edge, *aa* the distance referred to, *j* the shoe, and *k* the pedestal. The same operation should be performed for the opposite shoe, and also the wedges, which will cause their faces when planed to these lines to be parallel, and save much filing.

A point *d* should be laid off on each frame with a pair of trams, equally distant from the center line *ce*, Fig. 2, and on line with the center of the axle. Similar centers to *bb* being placed in the back jaws, and the length of the side rod (which is from the center of the opening in the front end of the strap to the center of the opening in the back strap) being taken in a pair of trams, which, applied to the center line *ce*, will furnish the center line for the back jaws. The back box-shoe and wedge-face lines and liners being found as for the forward ones, and planed and surfaced, the driving boxes may be placed in the jaws with the shoes in place and the wedges up. A wooden center being placed in each box and the boxes blocked up between the collars and binders on a line with the mark *d*, Fig. 2, the boring circle of one of the forward axles may be drawn on the end of the brass or gibs, and the distance from the center of this circle to the mark *d* be taken in a pair of trams and applied to the same mark on the opposite frame, marking the center of its box, from which the boring circle can be laid off. With the length of the side rod in a pair of trams, the back axle centers may be laid off from the forward ones, and their boring circles drawn, when the boxes may be bored out. It is customary in many shops to bore out the two forward boxes and one back box first, put them in place in the jaws, find their centers on a wooden center-piece, take the distance between the front center and the back centers on one side in a pair of trams, and with the trams lay off the distance between the centers on the opposite side with

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a view of correcting any error of the boring of the three boxes which may have occurred. Fig 1 shows the ordinary mode of transferring the shoe and wedge faces of the driving box to the outside by means of straight-edges.

The writer thinks the location of planing lines on both the outside and inside side faces of the shoes and wedges, as shown in Fig. 8, and planing them after the liners are pinned on, a much better plan than pinning them on after the faces of the shoes, etc., have been planed; for if the liners are not exactly of a thickness, the faces of the shoes and liners will be thrown out of line, and they must be corrected then with a file and straight-edge after they are in place in the jaws.

FRANK C. SMITH.

Color-Blindness, Science and Nonsense.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER:

Most railroad men are familiar with the rules and regulations that are being adopted with respect to color-blindness of railroad employes. Examinations have disclosed the fact that a great many of these employes have defective vision, which it is claimed renders them unfit for service, and as a measure of safety they are discharged.

Every thing that contributes to the safety of the traveling public should receive the earnest attention of railroad officials and of the legislative authorities; but there is room for much injustice to employes in the enforcement of some of the laws that have recently been enacted on this subject.

It is expected, of course, that great care will be exercised in the selection of men to fill responsible positions, but there is a possibility that too much more professional science may be brought to bear upon the matter.

A few years since the good people of Massachusetts were horrified to learn that many of the locomotive engineers on the roads of that State were color-blind, and scientific experts were at once employed to detect the men who were afflicted with the dangerous infirmity. One of the men who was examined had stood at the throttle of a passenger engine for sixteen years, during which time the trains he had run carried millions of people without an accident, and he was familiarly called the "old reliable." He perfectly understood the meaning of all the colored targets and semaphores by day, and the different colored lights by night. He was always detailed to run trains requiring extra care and skill, and thousands who had come to know him felt safe when he was on the engine. But on an evil day a man of science came along with a basket of worsted yarn of a hundred colors, more or less, and "old reliable," having never been employed in a hosiery establishment, failed to match the different shades as a trained expert would do it, and the shocking discovery was then and there made that millions of passengers had in all those years miraculously escaped death at the hands of the engineer who could not match worsteds, and he was thereupon summarily "worsted" and ousted.

A shudder ran through New England at the appalling discovery that there were a score or more of railroad operatives in their very midst who were not experts in discriminating delicate shades of color. The dangers to which the traveling community had been exposed were none the less real because they had been escaped. But in future there is nothing to fear. All these men whose defective vision through years of faithful service had brought never a one to grief, have been removed, and their places filled by others who are at least competent to run haberdashery shops, whatever may be their accomplishments in the handling of locomotives. This, I submit, is a gross injustice to a most worthy class of men, and it is to be hoped that such doings will not gain a permanent foothold in our railroad practice.

In a recent examination of a large number of railroad operatives, it was discovered that two brakemen, who had been in service eighteen years, could neither read nor write, and they were immediately discharged. They had the misfortune to be illiterate; and had their places been filled with a couple of college professors, a great many people would probably have breathed easier. Years ago, a New England village blacksmith lost one of his eyes through some mishap. Not liking his trade, he found employment as locomotive fireman, and in a few months he was engineer of a construction train. In a few months more he was running freight, and was finally promoted to the throttle of a fast passenger engine. This was thirty years ago, and he is now running passenger trains through the valleys and along mountain sides, and there is no safer man than he. The truth of the matter is, he has no eye for anything but his own business. His visual defect has not yet been discovered by the authorities, but when it is discovered he will probably give place to some man whose "luck" in handling trains is not a whit better, and it may be, not as good.

In saying this much, it must not be inferred that as a rule it is safe to employ men in such capacities who labor under physical or mental disability; but I do say, and say it with emphasis, that to discharge men for some trivial defect, fancied or real, who have served for years in the most satisfactory manner, is the sheerest nonsense, absurdity and injustice. It may be argued that illiteracy, the loss of an eye, or inability to match worsteds are not trivial defects; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that hundreds of competent and trustworthy men who are deficient in some

of these points, are dismissed from employment as often as the man of science happens arounds with his basket of colored yarns. Science is certainly a good thing in its way, and so is consistency, which is not unfrequently called a jewel. It is a well-known fact that the loss or permanent injury of one organ or a limb of the body increases the strength of the remaining ones. The loss of one eye gives additional power to the other, total blindness renders the hearing more acute, and it is the same with respect to legs and arms. The consciousness of any particular defect reinforces all the other faculties of mind and body by way of compensation. There is a freight brakeman on one of the roads running from Chicago who is as deaf as a post, but his efficiency in his vocation is such that he would not be exchanged for any other man in the land. Nothing escapes his vision. He always moves at the right time and in the right direction; is always on hand when wanted, the first to discover anything wrong, and is always the main dependence in an emergency. But science will find him some day, and a musical director will probably fill his place—on the pay-roll. Reliability derived from experience is the prime qualification for positions of responsibility on railroads. To weed out such men and cast them aside at the bidding of scientific theorists, is neither politic nor safe. If color-blindness is as dangerous in railway practice as these theorists say it is, it is not to their credit that they have suffered all these thirty years to elapse before warning people of their danger.

WM. S. HUNTINGTON.

Fast Railroad Lines.

The innovation of the Pennsylvania Railway in its fast trains between New York and Chicago suggest comparisons with lines abroad. The famous Flying Dutchman, on the Great Western Railroad, England, makes the run from London to Exeter, 194 miles, in four hours and fourteen minutes. With four stops it attains a speed of almost 46 miles an hour. A train on the Great Northern Road makes the distance from London to Leeds, 87 miles, in four hours—almost 47 miles an hour, with four stops. The train carrying the Irish mail to Holyhead, over the London & Northwestern line, and dubbed "The Wild Irishman," has now sunk into comparative obscurity with its rate of a little less than 40 miles an hour. The morning express on the Great Northern Road makes only four stops along the line from London to Edinburgh, 395 miles, and flies over the whole distance in nine hours, with an average rate of 44 miles an hour; and on the Midland line the night Scotch express runs the 425 miles to Glasgow with a speed of 40½ miles an hour. These are the four swiftest trains in England, and, as will be seen, the Leeds express, with its rate of 47 miles an hour, is the fleetest of them all. Three out of the four trains probably beat the running time for the same distance on any other roads in the world. They are all, however, far out-stripped for a shorter distance by the train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves Jersey City at 4:10 p. m., and makes the run of about 88 miles to Philadelphia in 100 minutes, with one stop, at Trenton. The 52.8 miles an hour made by this American train is probably without parallel in the schedule time of any railroad company on the globe. On both the American and English railroads it must also be remembered that for short stretches of straight track, with good road-bed and favoring grades, a speed of 60 miles an hour is not very uncommon.

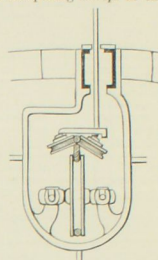
The Cable System of Street Railways.

The underground cable system of propelling street cars, which has been in successful operation for several years in San Francisco, bids fair at no very remote period to supersede the use of horse-power for that purpose in other cities. It may be said to have passed the experimental stage before a trial of it in Chicago was seriously thought of. The difficulties to be overcome in perfecting the details of the system so as to meet the practical requirements of a heavy street line traffic were perhaps as great in San Francisco as they are likely to be in any city in the country, owing to the hilly nature of the ground, the grades ranging from 83 feet in 1,925 to 307 feet in 2,800. That these difficulties have been permanently surmounted is evident from the fact that four lines are now in operation in that city, the first one having been opened for traffic in September, 1878, and the last in February, 1880. The success of the plan, both in a mechanical and economical point of view, could hardly fail to induce other cities to try it, and especially a city like Chicago, with its long, straight and level streets, and populous and growing suburbs. It has proved a success there, already, and will doubtless be introduced sooner or later in New York and Philadelphia, where so many unsuccessful attempts have been made to use dummy motors in place of horses. The mechanical details of the method can not be fully understood without the aid of elaborate drawings; but a tolerably correct idea of the essential features may be formed from the following brief description and accompanying cuts.

The track in its surface appearance is like an ordinary horse-car track, with the exception of a narrow longitudinal slot or opening in the center through which the connection is maintained between the cars and the wire cable underneath. The two diagrams represent the surface of the track, and a cross section of the tube or tunnel under

the road bed, in which are the pulleys on which the cable runs, and also the gripper which clutches or releases the cable, the former being operated from the car by means of the shank connection through the slot. This grip arrangement is not uniform on all the San Francisco roads, but the same mechanical principles are involved in its construction. It is compact and powerful, can pick up the rope at any point, hold it loosely so as to start or stop cars gradually, or so tightly that there is no slipping. It also carries the rope high enough to prevent contact of the gripper with the pulleys in passing. The upright shank

and gripper may be operated either by a lever or screw. The space between the two light center-lines in the track diagram, represents the slot or opening, which is about 4 inches wide, and is placed a little to one side of the center, so as to prevent dust, dirt or water that may work in, from falling directly on the cable. The shank of the gripper is about 4 inches in thickness, which leaves 4 inches play in its travel through the slot. The tube under the road bed is of iron, and is about 20 inches deep by 14 wide, with no opening except at the top, as shown.



The rails have to be carefully laid, and the play between them and the wheel flanges reduced to a minimum.

The ropes used in San Francisco are about 1 inch in diameter, and consist of 114 crucible steel wires divided into 6 strands. One gripper dummy can take from one to three cars. The average speed is six miles an hour. A steam pipe runs through the tunnel, to be used in case the slot should become obstructed by ice. There are many other details more or less complicated, providing for inequalities of surface, the crossing of other lines, terminal arrangements, getting round curves, etc., which it is not necessary to notice in this article, which is only intended to convey an idea of the leading features of the system.

As to the comparative cost of running the horse and cable systems, the detailed statements contained in the *San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press*, of Sept. 3, 1881, are somewhat astounding, and are as follows, omitting details:

Running expenses per annum of a horse railway, with 92 cars, each seating 22 passengers, speed 44 miles an hour, 24 minutes between starts, on 3 miles of double track, \$138,880.

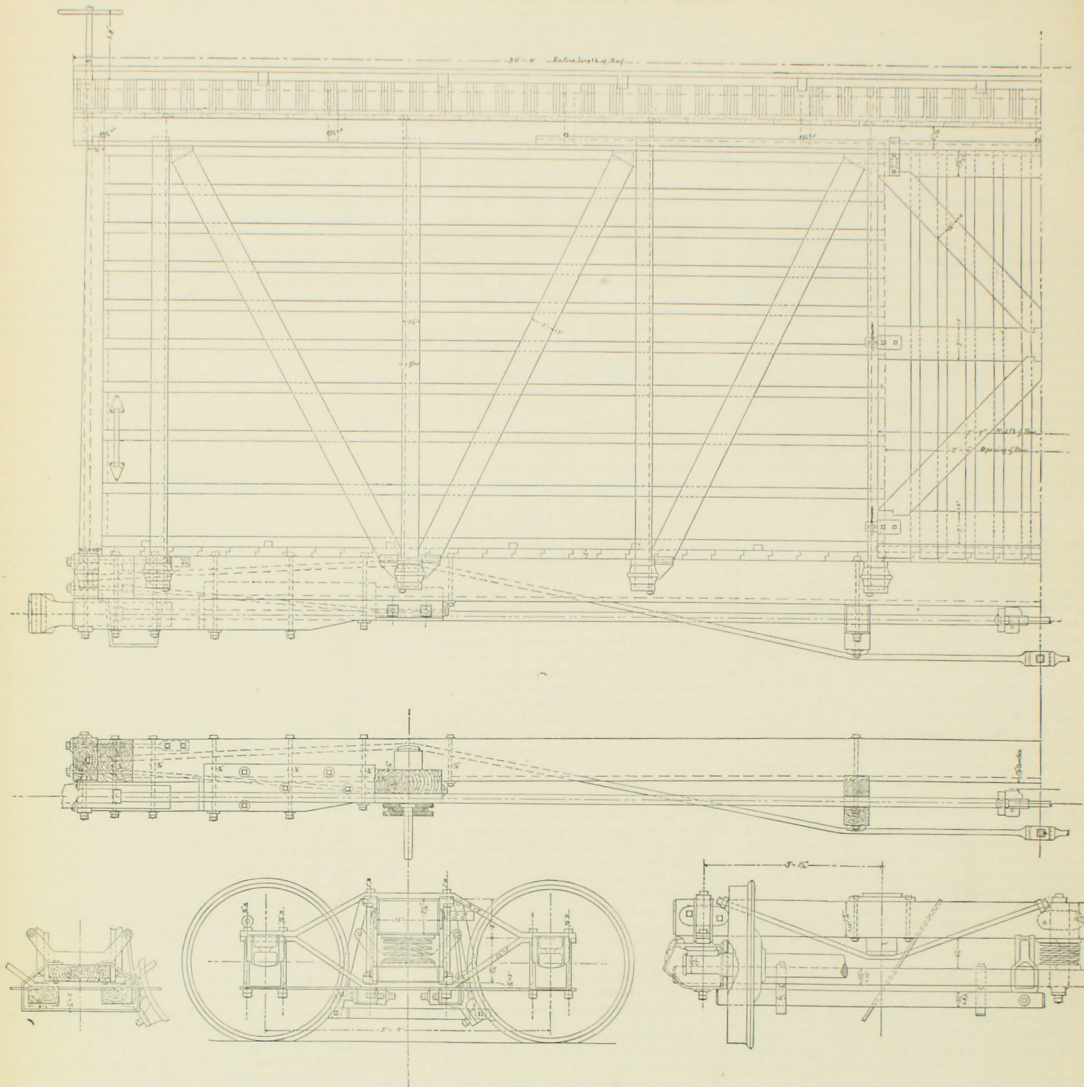
Running expenses per annum of a cable railway, with 12 cars and 12 dummies seating 44 passengers to car and dummy, speed 6 miles an hour, 5 minutes between starts, on 3 miles double track, \$39,085—making a difference in favor of the cable system of \$79,794, or more than 57 per cent.

These estimates, of course, do not include original cost of plant and equipment.

A Three-Truck Freight Car.

The latest innovation of importance in the way of car-building has developed in St. Louis in the way of a three-truck freight car. Mr. Terry, some two years ago, conceived the idea of putting an additional truck under a freight car as an economical means of increasing the carrying capacity of the car, with only a moderate additional expense in construction. He got the privilege of putting his idea on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and to a couple of ore cars he put the truck, midway between the end trucks, the only expense being the cost of the trucks and a few timbers and irons to fasten them. The result was that they were able to load the cars with double the former weights without any signs of damage or breakage. The cars have now been running quite two years in the ore service, and the master mechanic has made a statement that the repairs on the three-truck car have been only nominal as compared with the old style. The matter has been kept quiet thus long to determine to a certainty the value of the plan by an actual test of sufficient time. An effort is being made now to bring the invention out, and to that end a train of ten cars is to be put on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, fitted up with three trucks to a car. As soon as this is done the same experiment will be made on other roads. It is claimed that the cars thus equipped will haul double their former capacity with very little increased motive power required, while on curves in the track it operates as readily as a two-truck car. In the construction of a car the additional cost of the third truck will not exceed \$150.—*Age of Steel*.

STOCK CAR-RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY RAILROAD.



GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

Length of body and end sills.....	33 ft. 0 in.
Width of body over side sills.....	8 " 6 "
Height, bottom of sill to top of plate.....	8 " 5 "
Door opening.....	5 " 6 "

SIZE OF TIMBERS.

Outside sills.....clear yellow pine	5 " x 9 "
Intermediate sills....." "	4 " x 8 "
Middle sills....." "	4 " x 9 "
End sills.....white oak	7 1/2 " x 9 "
Bolsters....." "	7 " x 14 "
Tie bolsters....." "	5 1/4 " x 10 1/2 "
Buffer blocks....." "	4 " x 9 "
Draft timbers....." "	4 " x 6 1/2 "
Brake beams....." "	3 1/2 " x 6 1/2 "
Two blocks of white oak between draft timbers.....	3 1/2 " x 6 1/2 "
End plates.....clear yellow pine	3 1/2 " x 12 "
Side plates....." "	3 1/2 " x 6 "
Ribs—center rib of....." "	2 1/2 " x 3 1/2 "
Intermediate ribs.....white oak	1 1/2 " x 3 1/2 "
Carlines....." "	2 " x 10 1/2 "
8 Posts, wh. oak, at bottom 3 1/4 " x 4 1/2 " in., at top 3 1/2 " x 3 1/2 " in.	
16 Posts, " " " " " "	3 1/4 " x 4 " " 3 1/2 " x 3 1/2 "

CONSTRUCTION.

Long sills double tenoned into end sills; end sills to project 2 in. beyond side sills. Distance between the bolsters 6 ft.; between middle sills 8 1/2 in.; between outside and intermediate sills 19 in.; from center of bolster to outside of end sills 5 ft. 5 in. Draw-heads of cast-iron, secured with 2-in. round bar extending through bolster and tie bolsters to center of car. Fulcrum plate 1 in. thick, 7 x 8 1/4 in. Springs 6 x 5 1/2 in. King bolt 1 1/2 in. round iron, 12 in. long, with solid round head 3 in. in diameter, to rest on top of plate. Two 1 1/2 in. truss rods enlarged

at ends to 1 1/4 in., extending through end sills, over bolsters and under the bolsters; also two 1-in. truss rods, 1 1/2 in. ends, passing through bolsters and over center sills, and to have wrought-iron plate 3/4 x 4 x 14 in. long, on ends of bolsters. Carry bar of wrought-iron 1 x 3 in. Posts 7 ft. 2 in. long between shoulder at pocket and shoulder at plate, and set in cast-iron pockets. End and side braces 2 x 5 in.; carlines 2 x 4 1/2 in. wide at ends and 10 1/2 in. at center; 9 slats of oak on each side and ends. Doors 5 ft. 9 in. wide and 7 ft. 2 in. long, of white oak, stiles 2 x 5 1/2 in., top rail 2 x 5 1/2 in., middle and bottom rail 2 x 7 in., slide bar on inside 2 x 6 in. Flooring of 2-in. oak, 6 to 8 in. wide; roof 1/2 in. clear white pine, well seasoned, and dressed both sides, 6 in. wide, with gutter 1/2 in. wide and 1/2 in. deep, 1 in. from edge of boards—boards to be laid double thickness. Running board 1 in. thick and 18 in. wide. Ladders on right-hand corner of each end of car, with five 3/8 in. round iron steps, also iron step under sill at each right-hand corner. Brake-staffs 1 1/4 in. round iron, brake wheels 14 in. in diameter and to stand 2 ft. above roof. Safety hooks of 3/4 in. round iron; center of draw-heads 34 in. above rail. All joints to be well painted before putting together, and car body to have three coats of dark brown paint.

Along the Zigzag.

"It's a funny country where you have to travel three miles in going 300 feet, and where they pump oil in their front yards and dig coal in their gardens, and I've just got back from a trip in that country," said commercial traveler John Gilbert in the Astor House rotunda not long since.

"I struck it two weeks ago in Western Pennsylvania. I thought I had been on crooked railroads, but I never rode

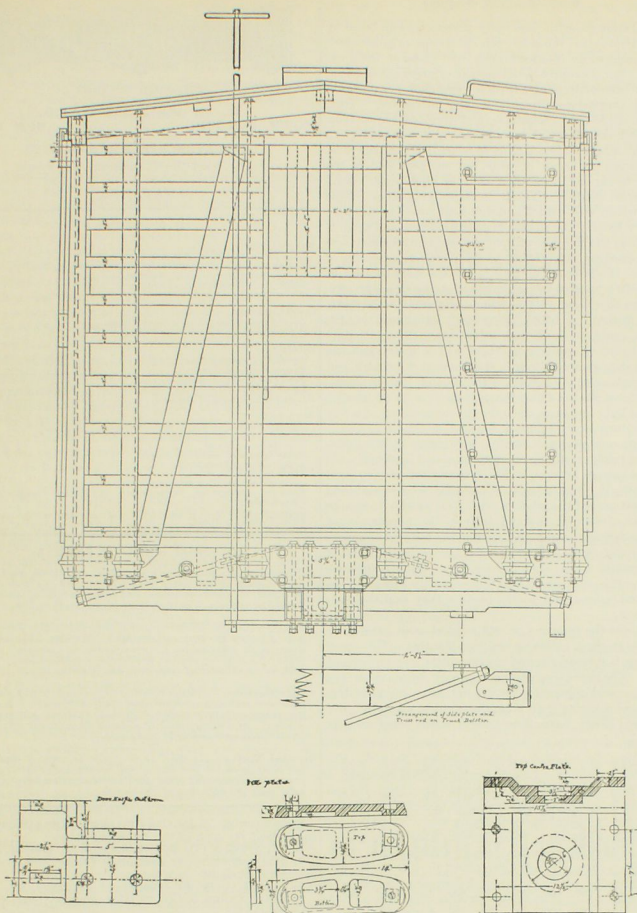
on one before where, if you happened to be in the rear car, you could shake hands with the engineer of your train every five minutes. That road I took from Oil City down the Allegheny Valley, and it landed me at Foxburg, Clarion County. A range of hills 200 feet high climbs from the valley there, and there is just room enough between it and the river for one street and a row of buildings. Then the rest of the town hangs on the face of the mountain. Some of the people can look out of their back windows plumb down the chimneys of their neighbors. Once a resident of Foxburg thought his winter stock of vegetables was going rather faster than it should. He investigated, and found that a neighbor living a lift or so below him had run a chute from his cellar up through the bottom of the cellar of the gentlemen above him, and had laid in his supplies by stealth and the laws of gravity.

"A railroad starts from Foxburg and goes up into the interior of Clarion County. The depot is on the street at the foot of the hill. The train starts away from the station like mad. It runs up a steep grade for three-quarters of a mile and stops. Then it backs up another grade at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and stops again so suddenly that you think it must have telescoped with one of the houses. It has gone half a mile. In a few seconds, whiz! it goes forward again, up hill for three-quarters of a mile, and stops once more. Then it starts backward as if it had forgotten something, all the time going up grade. When it stops with a bang it has gone three-quarters of a mile or more, and then you are at the top of the range, looking down on the spot you started from, and on which you can

lose a stone three miles. That railroad is the wildest con There are 1 There is an thing to see whole count has what he in their gard tells his wife country, sh lot, and have Metal-Works

Car-B

This meetin the season, w number of n peculiarities regular discu tional, and a of the variou would not be and even if v is no way to A car-comp merits app will be readi criticisms tha this or that d most when th we can judge exhibitor betn all highly on the favorable to this class of only defect the uniformity : diversity while attachments.



toss a stone from the car window. You've had nearly three mile's ride, and are only 200 feet on your journey. That railroad runs for thirty miles or so through the wildest country I have ever tried to drum up trade in. There is an oil well about every rod, and it's a common thing to see them pumping away in their door yards. The whole country is a bituminous coal field. Every farmer has what he calls his 'bank' of coal, and townfolk dig it in their gardens alongside of the potatoes. When a man tells his wife to go fetch some coal for the fire, out in that country, she takes a shovel and a basket, goes out in the lot, and harvests enough in five minutes to last all night."—*Metal-Worker.*

Car-Builders' Monthly Meeting for April.

This meeting, which is understood to be the last one of the season, was devoted to the subject of car couplers. A number of models were exhibited, and their merits and peculiarities explained by the inventors. There was no regular discussion. What was said was mainly conversational, and as it related to the construction and operation of the various devices as shown by the models, a report of it would not be intelligible to the reader without the models; and even if we could represent these by engravings, there is no way to show in print how they were operated.

A car-coupling arrangement must be seen to have its merits appreciated, as every inventor and railroad man will be ready to admit. We might note opinions and criticisms that found expression in side remarks touching this or that device, but we do not care to agitate a hornet's nest when there is no absolute necessity for it. So far as we can judge from the brevity of the explanations (each exhibitor being limited to ten minutes), the couplers were all highly creditable to the inventors, and should receive the favorable consideration of railroad men. With regard to this class of devices, generally, it occurs to us that the only defect that is apparent in the best of them is a lack of uniformity! The great object now is to do away with the diversity which exists in the styles and patterns of car attachments. If a dozen or two of the very best draw-

bars and couplers could by some process be selected from the mass, and then if these could be simmered down to one, and this one style universally used as a standard, it would be the beginning of a railroad millenium.

Among those exhibited at the meeting was the Perry Safety Car Coupling. The inventor, Mr. W. V. Perry, of Chicago, insists that "coupling" is the proper term, and not "coupler," and we give him the benefit of his preference. His coupling seems to be very well liked on some of the western roads, where it has been in use for a considerable time, and it is now being introduced in New England. It is said to meet every requirement, and to be an absolute protection to the men who do the coupling. The draw-head is very strong, and none of them in service have been known to break, nor have the pins ever been broken by direct draft.

The Evert Automatic Coupler was explained by the inventor, Mr. W. L. Evert, of New Haven, Conn. The model exhibited was life-size, made mostly of cast-iron, simple in its construction, and requiring but little skilled labor in its manufacture, and, consequently, can be furnished at a comparatively small cost.

A number of other couplers were exhibited, but we have not been able to obtain a list of them.

The freight car trucks of the Virginia Midland Railway have a wing or arm cast on to the transom casting to which the brakes are hung. This arrangement relieves the bolster springs of all strain from the brakes, and there is no risk of loose iron straps from the wearing of the wood, the breaking of bolts or the loosening of nuts. During the year they have used brakes attached in this way, not a single casting has broken or a brake become loosened, as is the case so frequently when a piece of iron is bolted to the wooden spring-plank or bolster. The brakes are now applied to all the wheels of a freight car without any increase in the power of the brake-wheels and levers used in applying them. Ten years' experience has demonstrated that the full power of the brakes can be applied in this way without sliding any wheels, and the train will be more effectively controlled by the brakes.

Proposed Change in the Organization of the Master Car-Builders' Association.

A circular addressed to "Railroad Presidents, Managers and Superintendents," has been issued by the committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Car-Builders' Association on the subject of a proposed change in its organization, providing for the admission of a new class of members, with written authority from some one of the chief officers of the roads to represent their respective interests in the association. The nature of this change is indicated by the following amendments to the constitution of the association which are now pending, and the action upon which, at the annual June meeting, will depend to a great extent upon the responses that in the mean time are made to the circular:

ARTICLE III.

"SEC. 1. There shall be three classes of members, Active, Representative and Associate members.

"SEC. 2. Any person holding the position of Superintendent of the Car Department, Master Car-Building, or Foreman of a Railroad Car Shop, or one representative from each Car Manufacturing Company, may become an Active Member by signing the constitution, or authorizing the President or Secretary to sign for him, and paying his dues for one year.

"SEC. 3. Any person having a practical knowledge of car construction may become a Representative Member by receiving a written appointment from the President, General Manager or General Superintendent of any railroad company, to represent its interest in the Association. Such members shall have all the privileges of active members, and in addition thereto, on all measures pertaining to the adoption of standards for car construction, or the expenditure of money, they shall have one more vote for each thousand cars the company which they represent owns. In the enumeration of four, six or twelve-wheeled cars, four axles to count as one car. The dues of representative members shall be in proportion to the whole number of votes they are entitled to cast. Their membership shall cease if their appointment is revoked by any officer authorized to make it, or when such a member leaves the employ of the company by which he was appointed."

It was also proposed that no road should have more than one representative member, but no action was taken on it.

The entire circular is too long for our space, nor is it necessary that we should print it in full, as it has doubtless already been read and digested by most of the railroad officers for whom it is designed. Suffice to say that the origin and objects of the association are duly set forth, and also the fact that it is a purely voluntary organization, with no power to carry into effect any measures that may be agreed upon in respect to the construction of cars, or with the view of making such construction more uniform. The recommendations of the association in past years in reference to screw-threads, height of draw-bars, and the form and dimensions of a standard axle, are referred to as having been productive of good results; also the rules adopted to facilitate settlements for repairs of interchange cars. Statements are given showing the existing diversity in the patterns and sizes of journal-boxes, brasses, brake-shoes, draw-bars, axles, etc., upon four leading roads. The mismatching of wheels and the variation in their nominal sizes are referred to, and the enormous losses consequent upon a continuance of the existing diversity in the details of construction. The variety of methods and patterns in freight car attachments, and the numerous accidents in coupling cars, are also cited in further illustration of the necessity of greater uniformity in these and other respects. The conclusion of the circular is as follows:

"The committee have been instructed to get the opinions of the chief executive and other officers of railroads concerning the proposed plan of reorganization of the association. As the matter will come up for consideration and final action at the next annual convention, to be held in June, the committee solicit from you a brief letter saying whether you approve of the measure or not, and whether, if it is carried out, without any objectionable conditions, your company would probably appoint a representative to the association, with any other comments you may be inclined to add. Such a letter will have its due influence in procuring either the adoption or the rejection of the proposed amendment to the constitution. The committee hope that you will favor them with an early reply, which should be addressed to M. N. Forney, No. 73 Broadway, New York."

LEANDER GAREY,
W. T. HILDRUP,
M. P. FORD,
C. A. SMITH,
M. N. FORNEY,
Committee.

The Cedartown (Ga.) shops of the Cherokee R. R. have built all the cars used by the road except five, which were bought when it was first opened. About 30 men are employed in the shops. An average of one new car a week is built besides current repairs and rebuilding. The standard freight car of the road is 31 ft. long by 7 ft. 8 in. wide over body. The box cars weigh 10,000 pounds and carry 26 bales of cotton; the flats weigh 10,000, and both are intended to carry a maximum load of 12 tons, although a box car loaded with ore by guess was weighed after running 14 miles, and found to have a load of 35,000 pounds. The company has a foundry in which all its castings are made, and a new brick round-house with nine stalls is now being built. The foundations are refuse slate, and it will be roofed with corrugated iron. The road also buys old axles of wide or standard gauge, cuts them off, turns new journals, and in this way gets axles that cost about \$4.50 each; 30-inch freight wheels are used.

The Carrying Capacity of Freight Cars.

The following circular has been issued by the committee on this subject appointed at the last annual meeting of the Car-Builders' Association. In order that the committee may prepare their report and have it printed prior to the annual meeting in June next, early replies to the interrogatories are requested. The replies should be addressed to C. A. Smith, 113 Liberty street, New York.

CIRCULAR.

ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
113 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, March 30, 1882.

At the last annual meeting of the Master Car-Builders' Association the undersigned were appointed a committee to obtain information, with reference to the carrying capacity of freight cars, and to obtain the opinion of railway officers as to the advisability of increasing that of freight cars, above twenty tons.

It is only a few years since freight cars were allowed to be loaded with more than ten tons. At the present time, but few eight-wheel cars are built with a carrying capacity of less than twenty tons. From this fact, we infer that twenty-ton cars can be run as safely as ten-ton cars, and that freight can be transported with greater economy in cars that have the greatest carrying capacity.

The increase of freight traffic upon our leading railroads during the last five years, has been very large, and if it had been necessary to transport it in ten-ton cars the expenses for motive power and train men, cost of maintenance of the greater number of cars, etc., would have been enormous. Road beds and bridges are made more substantial than in former years. Locomotives have of late been made of enormous weight and power, and are successful and satisfactory, that railway managers still continue to build them. If these heavy locomotives can be run without serious injury to road beds and bridges, are there any objections to increasing the load of freight cars? There are so many advantages to be gained thereby, with so few and trifling objections.

The following are considered a few of the most important advantages that may be derived in transporting any given amounts of tonnage in thirty-ton cars:

Less cost of cars; less cost of repairs; less dead weight; less number of waybills to make; shorter trains; shorter side tracks less coupling and uncoupling of cars, and damage to drawbars and fixtures; less number of brakes to operate; less number of journal boxes to oil; less number of wheels to inspect; less train men; and many other smaller advantages.

The following table showing the number of 10, 20 and 30-ton cars, to transport 1,000 tons of freight, with cost of cars, weight, length, etc., will show the great economy in the use of cars having the greatest carrying capacity. The cars taken are box cars:

TONNAGE		1 car capacity.		Number of cars to carry 1,000 tons.		Weight of cars to carry 1,000 tons.		Cost of cars to carry 1,000 tons.		Length of train to carry 1,000 tons.		Weight of trucks to carry 1,000 tons.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Feet.	Tons.	Tons.	Wheels.
1,000.....	10	100	1,000	\$57,000	3,100	450	800	400	800	800	600	200	400
1,000.....	20	50	550	30,000	1,550	250	400	200	400	400	300	100	200
1,000.....	30	34	412	21,450	1,440	175	272	136	272	272	204	68	136

In order to make a report on this subject, the Committee are obliged to obtain information with reference thereto, from practical railroad men. They will, therefore, be greatly obliged if you will give your opinion upon this matter and answer the following questions:

1. Have you found any difference in the wear or breakage of wheels under ten or twenty-ton cars?
2. Are the wheels under your twenty-ton cars of greater weight than under ten-ton cars? If not, do you think they should be?
3. Have you found any difference in the wear of journal bearings upon ten and twenty-ton cars?
4. Have you found that journals under twenty-ton cars wear out faster than under ten-ton cars?
5. Have you had more hot boxes under twenty-ton cars than under ten-ton cars?
6. Have you found it necessary to use more expensive oil upon twenty-ton than under ten-ton cars?
7. Have repairs to draw-bars and fixtures and other repairs under twenty-ton cars been greater than to ten-ton cars?
8. Do the bodies of twenty-ton cars show greater deflection from their original lines than ten-ton cars?
9. Have the twenty-ton cars increased the repairs to road bed, rails or bridges?
10. In your opinion can freight cars of 34 and 40 feet in length be run as safely as shorter cars?
11. In your opinion can the carrying capacity of freight cars be increased from 20 to 25 or more tons with greater economy than to carry freight in twenty-ton cars?
12. If the carrying capacity of freight cars should be increased to 30 tons, would you recommend journals and axles to be made larger than the Master Car-Builders' standard, and that wheels be increased in weight?
13. Can a locomotive draw 1,000 tons of freight over your road, in twenty-ton cars, with greater economy than in ten-ton cars?

C. A. SMITH, 113 Liberty street, N. Y.
J. N. MILEHAM, Jersey City, N. J.
C. E. GAREY, Morrisania, N. Y.

Committee

In high society circles in New York, it is a grave question as to whether folding the napkin after dinner, or throwing it carelessly on the table, is the "proper" thing. In Western Texas the upper ten do not worry over such trivialities. They wipe their mouth on their sleeves.—*Texas Siftings.*

Rural Railway Stations.

Rural stations, with their daily passengers numbered by the individual or the score, can not compete in architectural grandeur or interior luxury with those of the great towns. But they have the advantage of more elbow-room. Ampler surroundings give them a wider choice of means in making themselves presentable and attractive. Turf, flowers, shade-trees, fountains and terraces are at their command—all beautiful, manageable, and not costly. In England, where no one is allowed to set foot upon the rails, the stations are often in pairs, one on each side of the double track, and decoration of this kind must, consequently, be doubled. Yet it is thoroughly done. Neat gravel walks, well sodded and well-kept flower-beds appear on either hand. The slopes of embankments and excavations along the line are utilized for spade-husbandry and market-gardens, brightening at each station into plots of flowers. It will be a long time before the value of land in this country justifies the occupation of the slopes by anything but sheep and cattle—which ought not to be there, either, without a fence. Improved sightliness of the stations, however, is of easy attainment. The introduction of habits of ordinary neatness will be a first and important step, showing itself in the removal of rubbish, and the smoothing of the surface of the ground. Hardy plants, of which we possess a long list, will grow, with the protection of a light inclosure, and the encouragement of a few hours' culture in the course of the year, as readily as weeds. Turf is in most places as easily at command. If the building is of brick or stone, or any unpainted material, the Virginia creeper at least, if the latitude forbids ivy, will soon clothe it. Not merely in planting would beginning be a great part of the whole work. The person in charge would acquire an interest and pride in the appearance of his little demesne, especially should the railroad company have the taste and judgment to make embellishment of this character a part of its fixed system. Some companies are doing this, and others will follow, partly because it becomes the fashion, and partly because they find their account in it.

What else the company would in most cases have to do is a little grading, inclosing and tree-planting. This once well done is permanent, and requires little nor any annual outlay. The protection of the roadway from wash has obliged several companies to expend large sums in terracing and covering with grass the light sands in the cuts and fills. They have thus bought some experience as

farmers and horticulturists which they may put to good use when they discover the utilitarian side of a row of handsome and homelike stations. People who see such a spot every few minutes as they whirl along form a liking for the route. They speak of its occult attractions to their friends, and these, too, in future select the path that is set with flowers. One road thus bedecked teaches the traveler to look for the same attraction in others, and these will learn that it is worth while not to disappoint him.

The in-door features of stations are less clamorous for reform than their perils. They are, for the most part, well warmed, capacious and well lighted. Ventilation is about as good as that of an average city house. Neatness, if not all it ought to be, is clearly on the mend. The long pew-like rows of immovable hard-bottomed settees are not exhilarating, it is true. Perhaps they are maintained as being the most labor-proof seat, the typical person of that genus preferring one which he can move about and where he can attitudinize *ad lib.* He probably finds himself repelled, too, by the atmosphere of these hard, unsocial benches and the blank walls surrounding them. At any rate, hangers-on rarely rise in these places to the dignity of a nuisance.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Bellefonte Car Works, at Bellefonte, Pa., are to be sold at auction, May 17, when purchasers will have an opportunity of acquiring valuable car-building machinery, tools, etc., at reasonable prices. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

The National Car-Builders' Supplement, for 1882, will be ready for delivery with our June number.

DURING 1881, the number of emigrants that arrived in the United States was 720,045, which is equal to six-tenths of the present population of New York City. This year the indications are that the foreign influx will be very much larger. If this movement is to continue year after year in an increasing ratio, "the asylum of the oppressed" will have to be enlarged.



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L. E. WATERMAN, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MAY, 1882.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Addresses.—Business letters should be addressed, and drafts and money orders made payable, to THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER. Communications for the attention of the Editor should be addressed EDITOR NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER.

Advertisements.—Nothing will be inserted in this journal for pay, EXCEPT IN THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS, by those who are practically acquainted with these subjects, are especially desired. Also early notice of changes in railroad officers, organizations and names of companies.

Contributions.—Articles relating to railway rolling stock construction and management, and kindred topics, by those who are practically acquainted with these subjects, are especially desired. Also early notice of changes in railroad officers, organizations and names of companies.

Special Notice.—As the CAR-BUILDER is printed and ready for mailing on the last day of the month, advertisements, correspondence, etc., intended for insertion, must be received not later than the 25th day of the month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the CAR-BUILDER will be received, and copies kept for sale, at the following places:
A. WILLIAMS & Co., 283 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
L. SCHAEFFNER, Cigar and News Dealer, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM H. GRAY, 306 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
ROBERT CLARKE & Co., 65 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Annual Conventions.

May 23—Railway Car Accountants' Association, at Boston, Mass.
June 13—Master Car-Builders' Association, at Philadelphia, Pa.
June 20—American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The office of the NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER has been removed from 5 Dey street to the Morse Building, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. Our proper address in future will be "Morse Building, New York, N. Y."

OWING to the pressing demand on our advertising pages we have been compelled to leave out the last page of our Directory of Railroads. We will try and not do so again.

It is to be hoped that the circular recently issued by the Committee of the Car-Builders' Association in reference to a proposed change in the organization of that body will receive the attention it deserves from the managers and other officers of railroads to whom it is addressed. The necessity of adopting some means for increasing the efficiency of the organization has been very fully discussed at the last two annual meetings, the result of which is the proposition embodied in the circular, to amend the constitution of the association so as to provide for the admission of a new class of members, who shall be duly accredited to represent the interest of their respective roads. As at present constituted, the association is perhaps as efficient as it can be as a mere voluntary organization, with no representative authority, and with scarcely any recognition by the road companies. It has no power to carry its recommendations into effect; nor, indeed, would it have any, as an association, if the proposed change in its membership were consummated, and any considerable number of the railroad companies should send their representatives to the annual meeting to act and vote under the conditions named. But a more direct tie would be established between the association and the roads, and its influence would doubtless be correspondingly greater in securing the co-operation which is so indispensable in bringing about anything like uniformity in the running gear

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The weight for 1,000 cars, is too little. 7 26 inches, and is no reason v carry as much as the journa driving-wheel 11,000 lbs., an square inch of than the estima a difference in a very much la surface. Some the slower spe

and attachments of freight cars. Final action will in all probability be taken on the subject at the coming June meeting, the nature of which will depend very much on the responses that may be received to the circular in the meantime. Unless these shall be such as to virtually guarantee the sending of a representative member to the annual meetings from some of the prominent roads, the objects sought to be attained by the movement will be frustrated, at least for the present.

THIRTY-TON FREIGHT CARS.

The question of dead weight in respect to freight cars, which was so much discussed a few years ago, is in a fair way of being settled by an increase of their carrying capacity without a proportionate increase of weight. The old formula of ton for ton has become obsolete, and the tendency now is to build cars that will carry twice their own weight of paying load, and thus save the hauling of a vast amount of non-paying weight, and at the same time reduce the cost of construction and maintenance of cars by using a less number in proportion to the total tonnage.

This tendency is very strikingly shown in a circular we print elsewhere, and which has recently been sent out by a committee of the Car-Builders' Association, asking for certain specified information on the subject to aid them in making their report at the annual meeting in June. The tenor of the circular leaves no doubt as to the views of the committee. They believe in the superior economy of building box cars capable of carrying a load of 30 tons, and that the old limit of 10 tons was a wasteful and costly delusion. The more recent 20-ton limit of carrying capacity seems also to be a delusion which differs from its predecessor only in degree. That the committee are right in these views is apparent from the tabular statement which forms a part of the circular, showing the comparative economy of the three classes of cars of 10, 20 and 30 tons capacity, on the basis of transporting 1,000 tons of freight. The points made in favor of cars of the latter class can not well be disputed, unless the figures can be shown to be erroneous, and we do not discover any flaw in them, except what may be considered by some as too low an estimate of the weight and cost of a 30-ton car. Assuming the statement to be substantially correct, it follows that the railroads have hitherto been all wrong in the way they have been carrying freight, and now that they are about to get on the right tack, there is nothing for the narrow 3-foot gauge roads to do but to widen their tracks as quickly as possible and put on heavy rolling stock. The cars and engines, of course, will have to be new ones, as the old toy equipment can not well be stretched to the new dimensions.

There is one consideration, however, which the committee have not touched upon in their circular, but which is of the utmost importance in the running of heavy cars with largely increased loads. We allude to the weight per wheel, which is really the only obstacle in the way of 50 or 60-ton cars, unless the number of wheels can be increased in proportion to the increase of load and weight of car-body—comparatively as the wheels of heavy freight locomotives are increased so as to distribute the weight and friction. Let us see how this matter stands as regards the 30-ton cars proposed by the committee. For the purpose of comparison, we will first take an old-fashioned 10-ton car with standard axles, and 31x7 journals. These axles and journals are not quite out of date, it is true, but they will be in less than twenty years.

10-TON CAR.	
Total weight of car.....	Pounds. 20,000
Less weight of wheels and axles.....	5,200
Weight on journals.....	14,800
Add load of 10 tons.....	20,000
Total weight on journals.....	34,800
Total weight on each journal.....	4,350
Weight per square inch of bearing surface.....	167
With a load of 15 tons, or 30,000 pounds instead of 20,000, the weight on each square inch of bearing surface would be 215 pounds.	

30-TON CAR.	
Total weight of car.....	Pounds. 24,238
Less weight of wheels and axles.....	5,400
Weight on journals.....	18,838
Add load of 30 tons.....	60,000
Total weight on journals.....	78,838
Total weight on each journal.....	9,855
Weight per square inch of bearing surface.....	379

The weight of the 30-ton car is on the basis of 412 tons for 1,000 cars, as stated in the circular, but this we think is too little. The bearing surface for the size of journals is 26 inches, omitting fractions. It has been said that there is no reason why the journals of freight cars should not carry as much weight per square inch of bearing surface as the journals of locomotives. The weight on a single driving-wheel of an ordinary passenger engine is about 11,000 lbs., and with 64 x 7 1/2 journals, the weight per square inch of bearing surface is 230 lbs., or 149 lbs. less than the estimated weight for the 30-ton car. This is quite a difference, in view of the fact that the locomotive journal is very much larger, and distributes the weight over more surface. Some allowance might be made on account of the slower speed of freight as compared with passenger

trains, were it not that the freight trains of the future, if they are to be made up of 30-ton cars running on separate tracks unimpeded by passenger traffic, are not expected to go creeping along at the rate of 12 miles an hour as they do now. The matter of bearing surface and weight can not be put aside in the 30-ton car movement, and it is probable that the committee will give it due attention in their forthcoming report.

The circular, as will be seen, anticipates the possible necessity of heavier axles and wheels than the present standards. One thing is certain. The axles and wheels are either too heavy for the work they are doing now, or not heavy enough for the work they are expected to do by and by. There will be no trouble, however, on this score. "Bring on your 30-ton cars," said a prominent wheel-maker at the last annual meeting of the Car-Builders' Association, "we will try and be ready with the wheels."

FUTURE RAILROAD MILEAGE.

The State of Massachusetts has an average of one mile of railroad to four square miles of territory, and this is assumed by Mr. Edward Atkinson to be a standard of "hat is sufficient for a like density of population anywhere else. Should this proportion of railroad mileage be maintained until the rest of the country becomes as thickly settled as Massachusetts is to-day—a thing within the possibilities, if we may judge from present indications—a railroad map of the future will be suggestive of something more complex than a simple gridiron; and as for complete manuals, time tables and travelers' guides, the most industrious compiler must shrink from the task of their preparation. What the total mileage will be it is hardly worth while to conjecture, because when numbers reach a certain limit they cease to convey any very definite ideas of magnitude to the mind.

Whether the time will ever come when the country will be so overlaid with railroads as virtually to put a stop to new construction, it is needless to speculate; but that the construction will continue with little interruption so long as the needs of the population require it, is quite certain. In our extended territory there are vast areas in which the need will increase very slowly, and Mr. Atkinson, therefore, divides the States and Territories into five classes, according to his notion of the additional railroads they will require during the remaining 17 years of the present century. First, those that will require to come up to the Massachusetts standard; second, those that will want 1 mile of railroad to 8 square miles of territory; third, those that will need 1 in 16; fourth, 1 in 32; and fifth, 1 in 64. Upon this basis he finds that 117,447 miles of new road will be demanded before the year 1900, and that when this is built the proportion for the whole country will be only 1 mile of road to 15 square miles of area. This does not seem to be an extravagant calculation. It is, indeed, inside the mark rather than over, unless the new construction is to be retarded by war, or by financial revulsions of considerable duration and severity. During the past 16 years, from 1866 to 1881 inclusive, the average of new construction has been 4,125 miles a year, covering three years of panic and depression; and it can hardly be supposed that this average will not be considerably exceeded during the coming 17 years. The expenditure for the estimated new construction, on a basis of \$85,000 per mile, will be over \$200,000,000 a year, a sum which ought not to be a very serious tax upon the increasing wealth and productiveness of the land.

Aside from its effects upon the industrial prosperity of the country, there is another aspect to this matter which is attracting some attention. The anti-monopoly reformers are doubtless filled with dismay at the prospective doubling of our present railroad mileage. Vanderbilt and Gould, being mortal men like the rest of us, may not live to see it; but who can say that others more ambitious, grasping and powerful, may not rise up to fill their places, buy up courts and legislatures, undermine our political system, and allow nobody to ride or ship freight from one point to another without paying fares and rates vastly in excess of the "cost of service"? Every school-boy knows that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and we admonish the reformers not to forget it.

A NEW CAR AXLE LUBRICATOR

A great many plans have been tried for superseding the use of waste packing in the oil boxes of car trucks, and although many of them have worked well in an experimental way that seemed to promise the best results, they have for one reason or another been laid aside, and the old regulation "waste" method—*caste* in a double sense—adhered to in preference. The proposed substitutes have all been based upon the principle of feeding the lubricant upon the journal, either from a reservoir above it or from the cellar underneath—the former by gravity, and the latter by capillary attraction through the medium of wicking or a revolving wheel running in contact with the oil and journal. These methods can, of course, be almost infinitely varied, each supplying oil to the journal continuously, and in the requisite quantity without frequent attention or unnecessary waste. Just how many of this class of devices have figured in the CAR-BUILDER within the last ten years we will not undertake to say; but the number is considerable, to say nothing of those which have escaped

our notice. The world is progressive, and there is no reason why oil-boxes should always blaze and burn, with nothing to season the fry and make the horrible odor less offensive to the nostrils of humanity.

One of the more recent attempts to corner the waste packing problem consists in feeding the oil to the journal by means of a concave roller, with a quantity of bristles stuck transversely through the center and dipping into the oil, the roller being held to the journal, with which it revolves, by a spiral spring underneath. The device is manufactured by the American Lubricating Co., of Philadelphia, under patents granted to W. G. Mitchell in 1880. To understand it clearly, a model or drawing would be necessary. The reported results of tests on a number of roads are quite remarkable. On a passenger car of a Florida road it was run 3,400 miles on two quarts of oil; on a Canada road it has run 40,000 miles, and is considered good for as many more; has saved 66 per cent. of oil over the old method on a Pullman car running on another Canada road; and has done similar service on a tender-truck of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, keeping the two journals cold to which it was attached, while the other six, which were lubricated on the regulation plan, got hot. It is claimed, indeed, that it will run 10,000 miles in 30 days on a pint of West Virginia oil to each journal. If this is so—and the statement is backed by pretty good authority—the matter is worth looking into. Every railroad man can figure up the saving for himself, as soon as he is sure of the facts.

LABOR STRIKES.

The philosophy of labor strikes ought to be better understood than it is, and more especially by the class of people who engage in strikes. In a business point of view the world is made up of buyers and sellers, and of necessity every individual person is compelled to act more or less in both capacities. We buy and sell merchandise, all kinds of products, skilled and unskilled labor, and sometimes bad people have been known to buy and sell fancy stocks, votes and lucrative offices. There is, and always will be, a mutual antagonism of interest between the parties to a bargain. If they can not agree about the terms there is no bargain. Labor is a marketable thing, the same as merchandise. If nobody will give what the owner asks for it there is no sale. This is the principle which governs all business transactions, and it can no more be abrogated or got rid of than we can escape from the influence of gravitation. Yet this is exactly what the promoters of trades' unions are trying to do; to take labor out of the category of salable things and make it an exception to the law of supply and demand. But as labor organizations exist on an extensive scale, it is probably better that they should be recognized by railway and manufacturing interests than altogether ignored. When not under the direction and management of self-seeking demagogues, they may be productive of some incidental benefit by cultivating a feeling of mutual regard, and a degree of sociability among the membership that would not otherwise exist; but at the same time they destroy freedom of action and judgment on the part of the workman, by virtually forbidding him to make his own contracts or to set up a claim to the ownership of his own labor. They also seek to bull the labor market regardless of the state of trade and financial exigencies, and maintain a high scale of prices against adverse influences beyond their control. There is no justice in this; and although a temporary rebellion may be incited against the inevitable in the form of a strike, the evil returns to the laborer in the end, and his last state is worse than the first. If it were possible to obtain accurate statistics showing the losses and gains both to employers and employed, resulting from labor strikes, the gains would probably disappear altogether. Labor, like capital, whether organized or lying about loose, must necessarily compete with itself, and any artificial device to prevent it is as futile as the attempt to lift one's self up by his boot straps.

CONTINUOUS BRAKES IN ENGLAND.

The use of continuous brakes on passenger trains makes slow progress in England. During the five years the subject has been before Parliament less than half the vehicles and engines of such trains have been provided with such brakes, and some of the brakes so returned very imperfectly fulfill their designation. A bill is now pending which makes it compulsory on all companies to have an efficient brake on all trains, but without specifying any particular brake. Its efficiency, however, must consist in its instantaneous action and application. In case of accident it must be automatic or self-acting; must be capable of being easily put on and taken off, and constructed of such materials as to be durable and easily repaired and kept in order. In a recent discussion in the House of Lords, on the second reading of the bill, objection was made to the self-acting principle as being liable to cause the brakes to "creep on" and bring trains to a stop when such stoppage was not desirable and even dangerous. The Earl of Aberdeen said that he had seen an express train on a down grade brought to a complete standstill by the self-acting process, and contrary to the wish of the engineer, thus introducing a new element of danger instead of safety. It was thought best, therefore, that the bill should be so modified as not to make the automatic action compulsory

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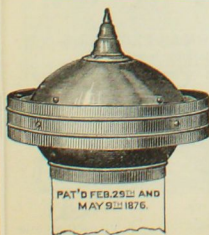
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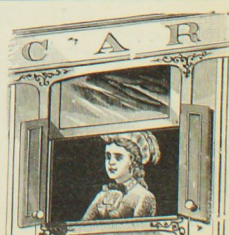
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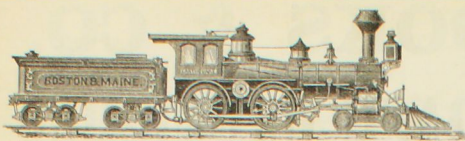
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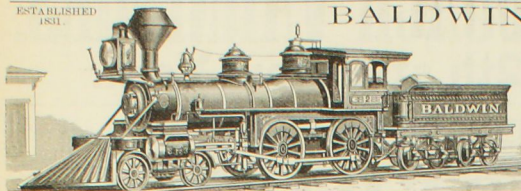
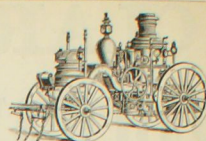
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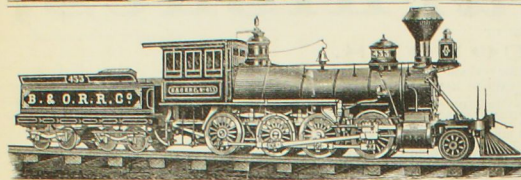
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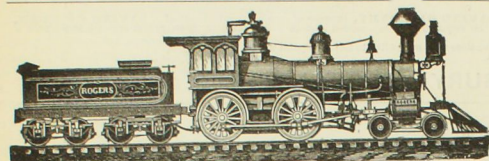
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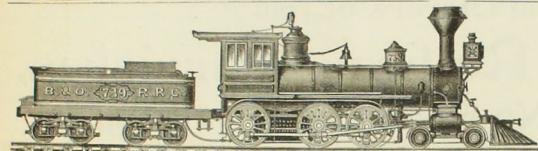
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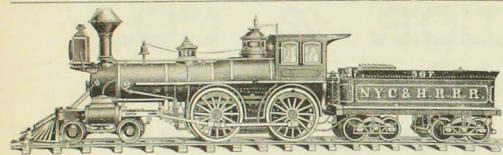
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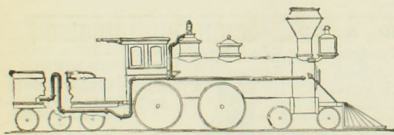
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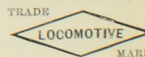


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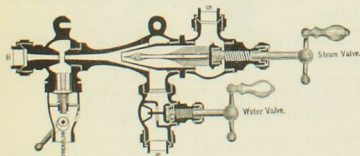


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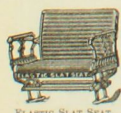
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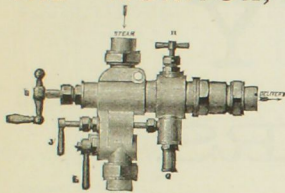
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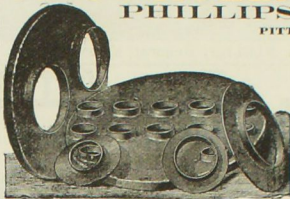
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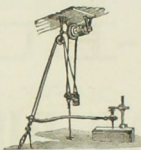
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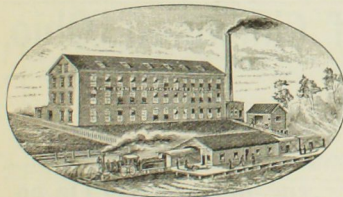
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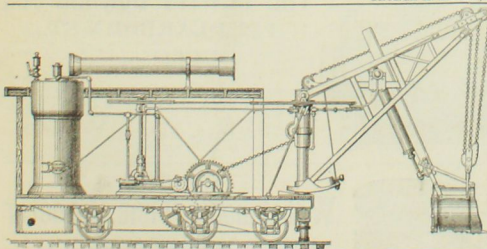
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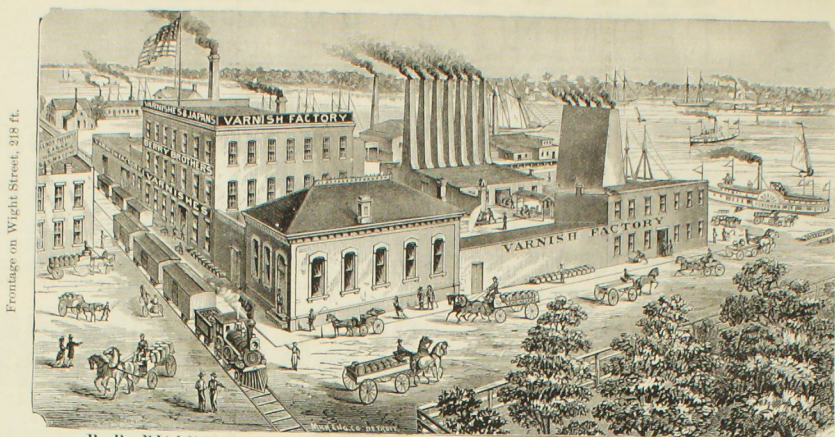
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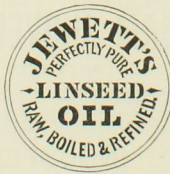
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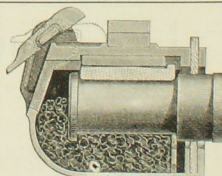


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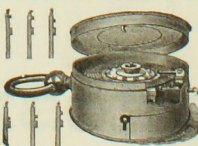
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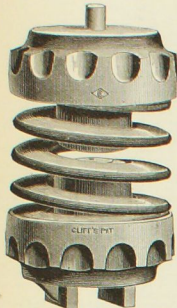
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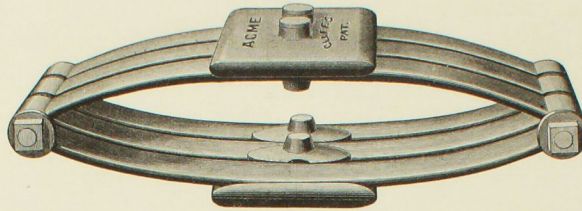
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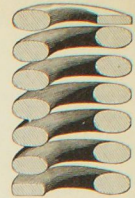
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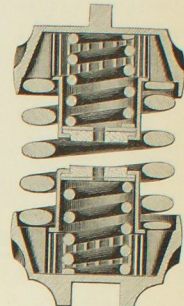


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Capacity, 28,500 lbs.



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BETWEEN

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PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

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AND

T. V. LE ROY,

A SECOND DECISION WAS RENDERED JUNE 7, 1881,

IN FAVOR OF HOPKINS.

The closing paragraphs of said decision read as follows:

"As the proofs stand, therefore, Hopkins was the first to conceive, the first to disclose to others, the first to embody in models, the first to reduce to practice, and the first to apply for a patent. Le Roy was first to obtain a patent, but under circumstances which do not give him the prima facie case which a patent usually implies."

"We must find priority of invention to be with D. A. Hopkins, and affirm the examiner's decision."

H. H. BATES,
R. L. B. CLARKE,
R. G. DYRENFORTH,
Examiners-in-Chief.

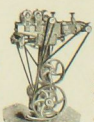
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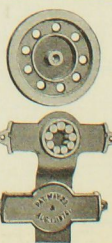
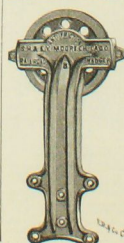
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North Pacific Coast R. R. 3-6 g. 80 m. 12 to 310 cars.
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Northern Central R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 104 m. 10 to 400 c.
Herman Haupt, Gen. M. C. B., St. Paul, Minn.

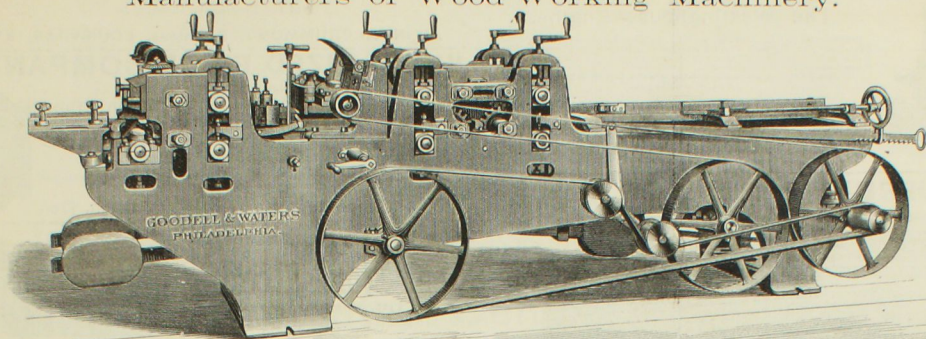
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St. P. & Minn. Div. B. McHugh, Supt., do.
A. P. Farrar, Supt. Mach. Brainerd, Minn.
Dakota & T. R. T. Supt., Fargo, Dak.
A. Rupert, M. C. B., Bismarck, Dak.
M. J. Doran, M. C. B., Bismarck, Dak.
J. F. Doran, M. C. B., Bismarck, Dak.
(2) Western Div. J. W. Sprague, Asst. Supt., and
J. F. Ford, M. C. B., New Tacoma, W. T.
J. F. Salari, M. C. B., New Tacoma, W. T.
Pend (Ore) Div. H. W. Fairweather, Supt., and
J. F. Curtis, M. C. B., Portland, Ore.
Northern & North W. Ry. 5-6 g. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,035 c.
J. W. Webster, Supt., Toronto, Can.
C. W. Doolittle, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Toronto, Can.
P. Clarke, M. C. B., Toronto, Can.
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 122 m. 23 to 1,100 cars.
A. A. Gadsby, Gen. M. C. B., Malone, N. Y.
Ohio Central R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 230 m. 30 to 1,200 cars.
G. H. Gadsby, Gen. M. C. B., Toledo, O.
W. Vandergift, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Toledo, O.
F. W. Stewart, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Toledo, O.
Ohio Southern, 4-8 1/2 g. 110 m. 15 to 625 cars.
R. Woods, Supt., Springfield, O.
H. Norton, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Springfield, O.
J. L. Brown, M. C. B., Springfield, O.
Ohio & Western R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 613 m. 14 to 2,201 cars.
E. Alwood, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Cincinnati, O.
Cm. Div. C. H. O'Connell, Asst. Supt., Erie, Pa.
John Thurman, M. C. B., Seymour, Ind.
N. Y. & Har. Div. C. M. Russell, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., New York, N. Y.
S. L. & Sp. Div. C. M. Stanton, Supt. St. Louis, Mo.
W. M. Stokes, M. C. B., Springfield, Mo.
Louis. Div. C. B. Cole, Supt. Louisville, Ky.
O. City Div. J. P. Fry, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Louisville, Ky.
A. F. Kent, Gen. M. C. B., Louisville, Ky.
Old Colony R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 6 m. 110 to 1,200 cars.
R. Kendrick, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Boston, Mass.
Main L. Div. J. H. French, Supt., Boston, Mass.
Wm. H. Taylor, M. C. B., Boston, Mass.
A. J. Gleason, M. C. B., Boston, Mass.
Cape Cod Div. H. E. Supt., Hyannis, Mass.
No. Div. S. A. Webster, Supt., Pittsburg, Mass.
Wm. Drake, M. C. B., Taunton, Mass.
Sam. Stevens, M. C. B., Taunton, Mass.
Olean, Bradford & Warren, Bradford, Kinzua, and
Kendall & Elford R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 200 m. 10 to 280 c.
J. W. Watson, Gen. Supt., Olean, N. Y.
B. S. W. Div. C. B. Brum, Asst. Supt., Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles Turner, M. C. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Olympia & Tenino R. R. 3-6 g. 15 miles.
Wm. Mitchell, Supt., Olympia, Wash.
Ontario Southern Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 24 m. 10 to 40 c.
S. R. Stuart, Asst. Supt., Sudas, N. Y.
W. H. Cook, M. C. B., Sudas, N. Y.
Oregon & N. W. Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 225 m. 10 to 1,000 cars.
H. C. Prescott, Manager, Portland, Ore.
K. H. Buckley, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Portland, Ore.
J. A. Alway, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Portland, Ore.
Geo. W. Orenstrom, Supt. (O. Div.) S. F. Sisco, Cal.
Wm. Drake, M. C. B., The Dalles, Ore.
C. O. Hobart, Gen. M. C. B., The Dalles, Ore.
Chas. A. Phelps, M. C. B., The Dalles, Ore.
N. G. Div. Wm. Drake, M. C. B., The Dalles, Ore.
James Welch, M. C. B., Portland, Ore.
Oregon & N. W. Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 200 m. 10 to 280 c.
R. Koehler, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Portland, Ore.
J. Brandt, Gen. Supt., Portland, Ore.
Owensboro & Nashville R. R. 5-6 g. 35 m.
H. M. Gable, M. C. B., Owensboro, Ky.
Oxford & Henderson R. R. 13 miles.
A. H. A. Williams, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Oxford, N. C.

Paducah & Elizabeth R. R. 5-6 g. 186 m. 10 to 330 c.
W. D. Robt, M. C. B., Elizabethtown, Ky.
Painesville & Youngstown R. R. 3-6 g. 65 m. 7 to 310 c.
J. A. Newcome, Supt., Painesville, O.
Panama R. R. 5-6 g. 58 m. 14 to 234 cars.
H. A. Woods, Supt., Aspinwall, U. S. Col.
J. A. Newcome, Asst. Supt., Aspinwall, U. S. Col.
Thomas S. O'Brien, M. C. B., Aspinwall, U. S. Col.
Karns City & Butler R. R. 3-6 g. 27 m. 5 to 84 cars.
C. M. Gable, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Parker City, Pa.
H. M. Britton, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Parker City, Pa.
Wm. Wolford, M. C. B., Parker City, Pa.
Passaic R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 165 m. 20 to 105 cars.
E. Raymond, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Lyndville, Vt.
H. E. Folsom, Supt., Lyndville, Vt.
Chas. Faine, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Lyndville, Vt.
L. F. Woodard, M. C. B., Lyndville, Vt.
Paulsboro & Cecil Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 6 m. 2 to 24 cars.
S. Frank, Asst. Supt., Paulsboro, N. J.
Paw Paw & Tol. & Haven Rys. 3-6 g. 13 m. 2 to 7 c.
Paw Bottom R. R. 3-6 g. 55 m. 6 to 32 cars.
S. M. Manfield, Supt. & Asst. Supt., York, Pa.
E. H. Williams, M. C. B., York, Pa.
E. D. S. Dickey, Supt., Oxford, Pa.
W. P. Kirk, M. C. B., Oxford, Pa.
Pennsylvania Co. 300 Roads
4-8 1/2 g. 2,828 m. 517 to 20,432 cars.
Wm. Mullins, Gen. Asst., Pittsburg, Pa.
Joseph Wood, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Port Wayne, Ind.
(1) Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 224 m. 97 to 3,330 c.
Philip Bruner, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Cleveland, O.
(2 & 3) Erie & Ashtabula Rds. 178 m. 20 to 1,240 c.
John M. Kimball, Supt., Youngstown, O.
J. A. Wood, For. Shop, Erie, Pa.
Jas. J. Turner, Supt., Indianapolis, Ind.
(5) Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 217 m. 47 to 784 cars.
E. W. McKenna, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Louisville, Ky.
Wm. Swanson, M. C. B., Jeffersonville, Ind.
E. W. Foster, M. C. B., Jeffersonville, Ind.
(6) Northwestern Ohio Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 70 m.
S. Morris, Supt., Toledo, O.
(7) Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 408 m. 278 to 6,782 cars.
En Div. A. R. Starr, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Allegheny, Pa.
Geo. J. Parkin, M. C. B., Allegheny, Pa.
Wm. Div. C. D. Law, Supt., Pt. Wayne, Ind.
(8) Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,172 m. 172 to 1,482 cars.
Jas. McKee, Asst. Gen. Supt., Columbus, O.
O. D. Rhodes, Asst. Gen. Supt., Columbus, O.
P. & C. Div. E. H. Taylor, Supt., Denison, O.
Ross Curtis, M. C. B., Denison, O.
E. K. Naylor, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Denison, O.
Robt. Curtis, M. C. B., Denison, O.
C. W. Chandler, M. C. B., Columbus, O.
C. W. Chandler, M. C. B., Columbus, O.
Lero. Kels, M. C. B., Lancaster, O.
J. J. Jewell, M. C. B., Cincinnati, O.
L. M. Div. R. H. Pater, Supt., Cincinnati, O.
M. P. Ford, M. C. B., Cincinnati, O.
Ind. Div. J. F. Miller, Supt., Richmond, Ind.
Geo. H. Prescott, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Richmond, Ind.
Chas. H. Starr, M. C. B., Logansport, Ind.
M. R. Rogers, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Indianapolis, Ind.
Chi. Div. C. C. Bent, Supt., Logansport, Ind.

(6) Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 704 m. 83 to 2,908 cars.
Joseph Hill, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., St. Louis, Mo.
H. P. DeWitt, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., St. Louis, Mo.
E. J. Carter, M. C. B., St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Hill, M. C. B., Indianapolis, Ind.
Chas. Butler, M. C. B., Indianapolis, Ind.
A. W. Quakenbush, M. C. B., Logansport, Ind.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 300 Roads. (7 Gen. Divs.)
4-8 1/2 g. 704 m. 1,272 loco. 61,804 cars.
Frank Thompson, Gen. M. C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Lewis, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Reilly, Supt. Trans. Philadelphia, Pa.
T. N. Ely, Supt. Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Altoona, Pa.
(1) Pennsylvania R. R. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,105 m. 927 to 35,583 cars.
Charles K. Fugh, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.
Phila. Div. S. M. Prevost, Supt. Philadelphia, Pa.
H. D. Garrett, M. C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. Van Houten, M. C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mid. Div. H. H. Carter, Supt., Harrisburg, Pa.
E. L. Cain, M. C. B., Harrisburg, Pa.
G. W. Stratton, M. C. B., Harrisburg, Pa.
Alto. Div. Wm. J. Latta, Supt., Altoona, Pa.
John P. Levan, M. C. B., Altoona, Pa.
Pitts. Div. Robert Pittman, Supt., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. G. Shaver, M. C. B., Altoona, Pa.
J. G. Stewart, M. C. B., Pittsburg, Pa.
W. Pa. Div. A. C. Kirtland, Supt. Blairsville, Pa.
C. B. Street, M. C. B., Blairsville, Pa.
F. H. Falls, M. C. B., Blairsville, Pa.
Fred. Div. J. B. Hutcheson, Supt., Bedford, Pa.
Tyronne Div. S. B. Blair, Supt., Tyronne, Pa.
Bed. Div. Wm. M. Roberts, Supt., Tyronne, Pa.
Bed. Div. Thos. A. David, Supt., Tyronne, Pa.
Monong. Div. Thos. A. David, Supt., Tyronne, Pa.
Wm. Lanning, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Tyronne, Pa.
(2) N. Y. R. R. of N. Y. Div. 414 m. 257 to 4,928 c.
U. S. Ry. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 103 m. 10 to 1,000 cars.
H. S. Hayward, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Jersey City, N. J.
David H. Baker, M. C. B., Jersey City, N. J.
L. A. Bowdler, M. C. B., Jersey City, N. J.
Belv. Div. J. A. Anderson, Supt. Jersey City, N. J.
M. McDowell, M. C. B., Lambertville, N. J.
Am. Div. J. S. Budweiser, Supt., Camden, N. J.
Thos. Kerr, M. C. B., Camden, N. J.
P. S. Bogart, M. C. B., Camden, N. J.
(3) West Jersey R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 163 m. 10 to 1,000 cars.
Joseph Crawford, Supt., Camden, N. J.
Wm. Sumner, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Camden, N. J.
(4) Phila. & Del. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 212 m. 80 to 1,488 c.
H. F. Kenney, Gen. Supt., Williamsport, Pa.
S. A. Hodgman, M. C. B., Williamsport, Pa.
Wm. Lanning, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Williamsport, Pa.
Del. Div. L. K. Lodge, Supt., Philadelphia, Pa.
S. D. Brum, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Chester, Pa.
(5) Phila. & Erie R. R. Divs. 376 m. 117 to 3,481 c.
J. B. Wilson, Gen. Supt., Williamsport, Pa.
R. H. Soule, Supt. R. R. Williamsport, Pa.
Wm. F. Beardsley, M. C. B., Williamsport, Pa.
Wm. L. Holman, M. C. B., Reading, Pa.
Wm. T. Smith, Wm. Reynolds, Supt., Erie, Pa.
(6) Northern Central Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 306 m. 152 to 6,103 c.
J. B. Wilson, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Williamsport, Pa.
Sug. Shamokin, Elmira & Canadigua R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 212 m. 80 to 1,488 c.
R. H. Soule, Gen. Supt., Williamsport, Pa.
Sug. Div. Thos. Gucker, Supt. Williamsport, Pa.
Wm. W. Demarest, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Williamsport, Pa.
Sham. Div. Supt., Williamsport, Pa.
Elm. & Can. Div. S. Meade, Supt. Elmira, N. Y.
Jas. Strode, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Elmira, N. Y.
C. D. Drott, M. C. B., Elmira, N. Y.
(7) Baltimore & Potomac R. R. 128 m. 30 to 330 c.
G. W. Wilkins, Supt., Baltimore, Md.
A. W. Sumner, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Baltimore, Md.
A. O. Dayton, Supt. Mo. Po. Baltimore, Md.
Wm. C. Gable, M. C. B., Baltimore, Md.
Penn. Coal Co.'s R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 67 m. 22 g. 87 c.
R. J. Smith, Gen. Supt., Dunmore, Pa.
Am. Crane, M. C. B., Dunmore, Pa.
Paducah & Elizabeth R. R. 5-6 g. 186 m. 10 to 330 c.
W. D. Robt, M. C. B., Elizabethtown, Ky.
Painesville & Youngstown R. R. 3-6 g. 65 m. 7 to 310 c.
J. A. Newcome, Supt., Painesville, O.
Panama R. R. 5-6 g. 58 m. 14 to 234 cars.
H. A. Woods, Supt., Aspinwall, U. S. Col.
J. A. Newcome, Asst. Supt., Aspinwall, U. S. Col.
Thomas S. O'Brien, M. C. B., Aspinwall, U. S. Col.
Karns City & Butler R. R. 3-6 g. 27 m. 5 to 84 cars.
C. M. Gable, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Parker City, Pa.
H. M. Britton, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Parker City, Pa.
Wm. Wolford, M. C. B., Parker City, Pa.
Passaic R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 165 m. 20 to 105 cars.
E. Raymond, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Lyndville, Vt.
H. E. Folsom, Supt., Lyndville, Vt.
Chas. Faine, Asst. Gen. M. C. B., Lyndville, Vt.
L. F. Woodard, M. C. B., Lyndville, Vt.
Paulsboro & Cecil Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 6 m. 2 to 24 cars.
S. Frank, Asst. Supt., Paulsboro, N. J.
Paw Paw & Tol. & Haven Rys. 3-6 g. 13 m. 2 to 7 c.
Paw Bottom R. R. 3-6 g. 55 m. 6 to 32 cars.
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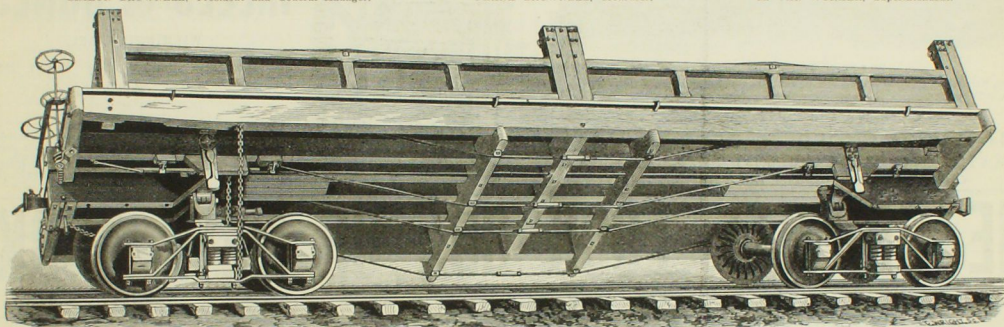
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Wells & French Car Co., Chicago.
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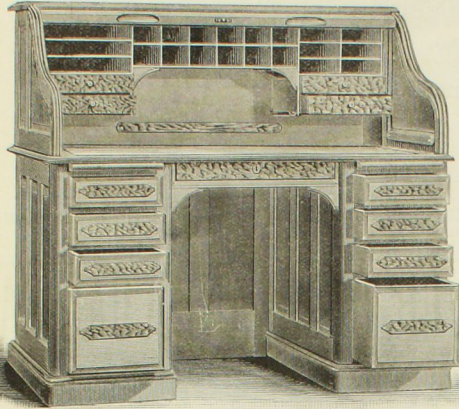
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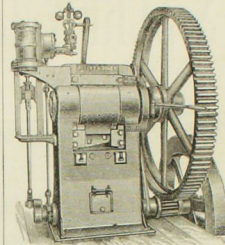
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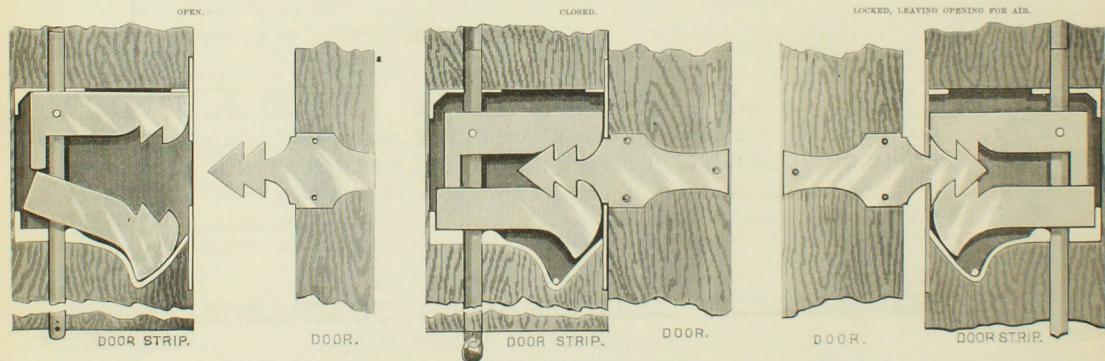


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ADVANTAGES:

1st. Cheapness, Simplicity, Durability, Self-locking (without key or spring).

2d. Easily applied to a "car door," or any other sliding door.

3d. Cannot be opened when the car is in motion.

4th. So constructed as to give great strength.

5th. When applied, it is thoroughly protected from rain, snow and dirt.

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8th. Holds door so firmly that it cannot rattle and shake while cars are running; therefore, stops wear and tear of door-hangers.

9th. ALWAYS READY FOR USE, NO STAPLES, NAILS OR CHAINS REQUIRED.

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11th. Should cars be overturned, the lock will hold door firmly.

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13th. Can use padlock or SEAL, in connection, and when attached, great portion of the door must be cut away before it can be unlocked, unless the SEAL or lock is first DETACHED.

14th. Car can be SECURELY locked, leaving an opening for air when desired.

15th. An excellent device for station warehouses having sliding doors.

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE WORKS,
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Machine Shop, brick, steel roof, 62 feet by 72 feet.
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Blacksmith Shop, brick, with 8 forges, 40 feet by 70 feet, and frame addition, 240 feet by 35 feet, containing two heating furnaces and three forges.
Foundry, brick, with Cupola, having capacity of 8 tons metal in 3 hours, 40 feet by 80 feet, and framed core-room, with brick ovens, 24 feet by 24 feet.
Paint Shop, framed, two stories, 22 feet by 150 feet.
Office, brick, two stories, containing vault and 8 rooms (not in the picture).
Dry House, stone and brick, with drying shed attached (not in the picture).
Store Houses, Stable, etc., etc. (not in the picture).

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A Houston Turbine Water Wheel, 80 actual horse power, with a never-failing supply of water from Spring Creek, and
Steam Power, 80 Horse.

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One 10x30 horizontal engine, hand wheel, 8 feet diameter, 20-inch face, on a heavy cut stone foundation.

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One " " double head, No. 4, Schlenker.

One " " " No. 4, York & Smith.

One hydraulic wheel press.

One blower, " Root's," all iron, latest improvement.

One combined punch and shears for bar iron.

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Two vices.

One 2-wheel emery grinder.

One bolt-pointing machine.

One gridstone and frame.

One 6-foot iron planer, New Haven Mfg Co.

One engine lathe, 18-inch swing, 10 foot bed.

One pair platform scales, 1,000 lbs. Howe.

One dozen galvanized iron tub buckets.

A large quantity of drills and other tools necessary for the work.

Two lines of shafting, with all the necessary counter shafts, pulleys and belting for the different machines.

IN FRAMING SHOP.

One horizontal toggle machine, Atlantic Works, Philadelphia.
 One car tenoner, No. 0, vertical, Rogers, Conn.
 One endless bed double surfacer and jointer, Goodell & Waters.
 Three boring machines, " "
 One planer, matcher and jointer, "No. 249, " "
 One Lane & Bodley car mortiser, with auxiliary borer, " "
 One car mortiser and borer, with auxiliary attachment, L. B. & O.
 One gainer, London, Berry & Orton.
 One horizontal borer.
 One Schenck's planer and matcher.
 Two cut off saws.
 Three rip saws.
 One shading machine.
 One large exhaust fan, twenty four galvanized iron fire buckets.
 Three lines of shafting, with all the necessary counter shafts, pulleys and belting for the different machines.

IN PATTERN SHOP.

Five carpenter's benches.
One sand papering machine.
One large jig saw.
Two wood lathes.
One cross-cut saw.
One rip saw.
Large quantity of car and other patterns.
Twelve galvanized iron fire buckets.
One line of shafting, with all the necessary counter shafts, belting and pulleys to run the different machines.

IN ERECTING SHOP.

One small portable blacksmith's forge.
One vise.
Two screw jacks.
Trestles for erecting cars.
Twelve galvanized iron fire buckets.
One pair Union scales.
With all the necessary boxing and shelves for bolts and nuts.

IN BLACKSMITH SHOP, &c.

One bolt header. Oliver Brothers and Phillips.
One power hammer. Jenkins' patent.
Twelve wrought iron anvils.
One large furnace.
Three small furnaces.
Fourteen blacksmiths' forges.
One vise.
Several tons of cast-iron forms.
A large quantity of hammers, tongs, swages, flatters, fullers, setts, chisels, etc., etc., etc.

IN FOUNDRY.

One Sturtevant blower, No. 6.
Three Reynolds molding machines, with flasks, &c., complete.
One large double emery grinder.
One 48-inch Cupola.
One pair iron platform stock scales.
Two core ovens.
One sand riddle.
Three rattlers for castings.
All the flasks, sieves, shovels, etc., etc., necessary in a foundry.

IN OFFICE.

One walnut writing table with drawers.
One high desk.
One large office desk, double, with pigeon holes.
Four office chairs.
Four high stools.
One 10 by 12 letter press.
Two coal oil lamps and fixtures.

OUTSIDE.

One pair track scales, capacity 40 tons. H.C. 152 D.E.
Two railroad trucks.
One dump cart.
One pair wheel and axle shafts.
Eighteen wheelbarrows.
Two pairs of three sheave blocks and $\frac{3}{4}$ ropes.
Two snatch blocks.
One Weston's patent two-ton hoisting crab.
Three crowbars.
Six shovels.
One large bay horse, eight years old.
Eight large stoves.
The different departments are all new and of the most improved patterns, having been made or purchased within the last year.
The Bellefonte Car Works are advantageously situated for the supply of materials, being in the midst of a lumbering and sawing mill, and having rolling mill close to their very doors.
The boiler, engine and nearly all the machinery are new, with the latest improvements and by the best makers.
The works are now employed on a large contract, are in full operation and will be so on the day of sale.
A hotly pump is attached to the motive power for fire prevention, capable of discharging 200 gallons of water per minute through an inch nozzle, with piping, hydrants, and hose commanding the whole of the mill.

The Property will be offered in two lots, namely:

Lot B, consisting of all the machinery, counter shafts, with pulleys and belting, and tools in actual use, but not tools in storeroom, or office furniture, horse, harness, cart or working materials on hand.

ORDER OF SALE.

ORDER OF SALE

1. Lots "A" and "B" together at the upset price of	\$35,000
If a sale is thus effected, the auction will be ended. But if a sale is not thus effected, there will be offered	
2. Lot "A" at the upset price of	\$28,000
3. Lots "B" and "C" together at the upset price of	\$15,000

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If lots A" and " B " are sold together:
 15 per cent. on day of sale.
 35 " " " day of delivery.
 25 " " " one year from day of sale.
 25 " " " two years

With 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on deferred payments.
 Similar terms as to lot ' A ' if it is sold separately.
 On lot ' B ' if sold separately, cash on the day of sale.

SOME REASONS FOR SELLING.

I do not live at Bellefonte; am not likely to do so; am not a practical car-builder; and am not able to give the requisite personal attention to the details of the business.

THERE WILL BE NO PRETENCE SELLING OR BIDDING.

All the property is offered for sale on its merits. The fullest investigation about it is cordially invited.

CONDITIONS OF SALE OF THE BELLEFONTE CAR WORKS:

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For further information, and for full Descriptive Circular, including the Auction Conditions, apply to

MR. M. TIFFIN, Bellefonte, Pa.

Or MR. JOHN ROEBUCK, 103 Water Street, New York City.

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"WILLIAM B. RAILROAD GAZETTEER"

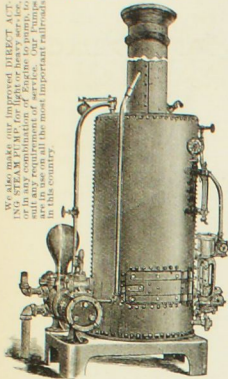
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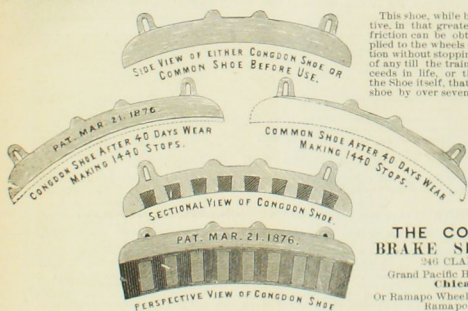
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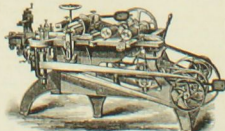
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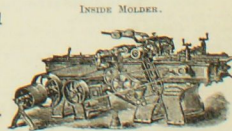
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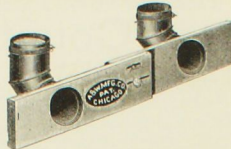
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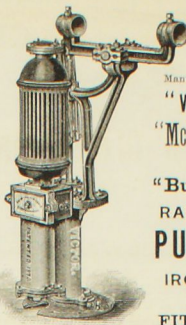
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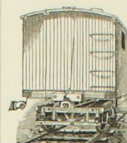
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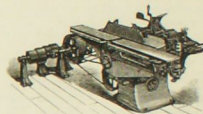
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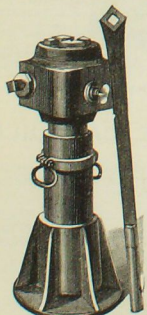
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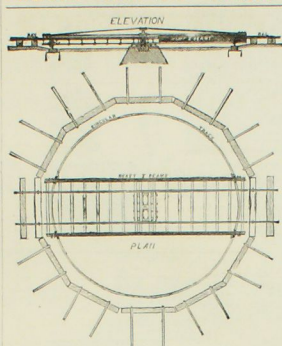
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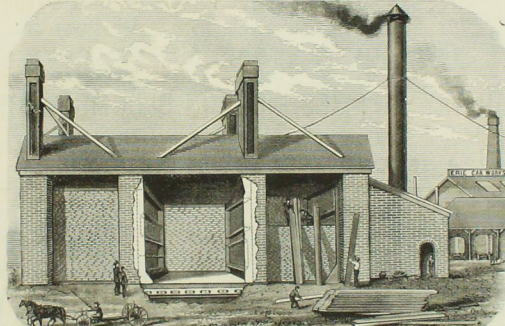


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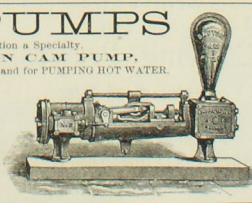


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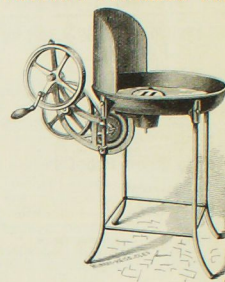
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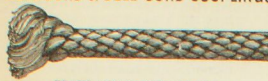


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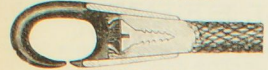
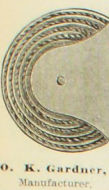
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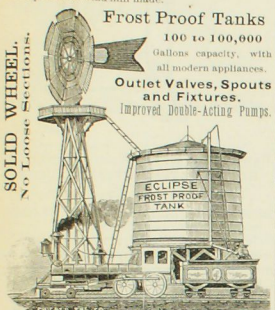
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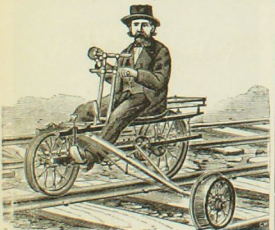
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This Hand-Car is especially adapted to the use of
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CAST STEEL

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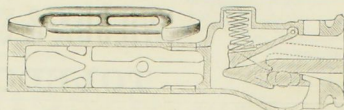
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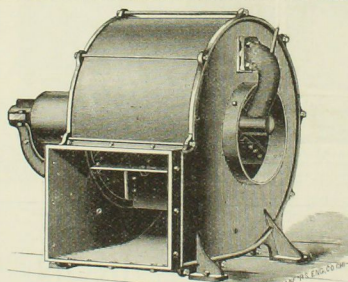
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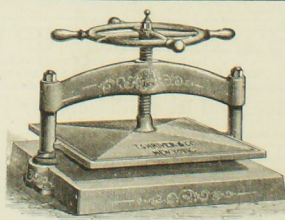
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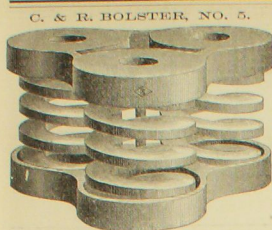
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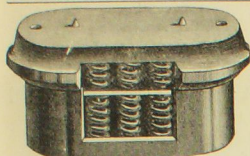
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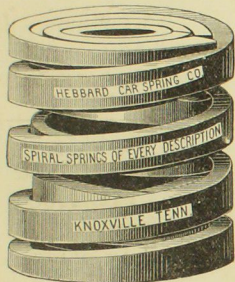


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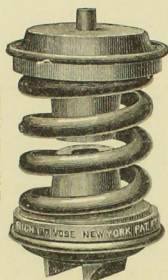
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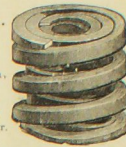
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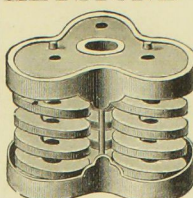
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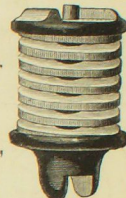
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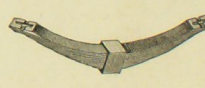
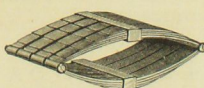
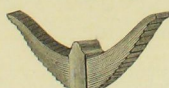
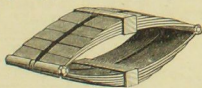
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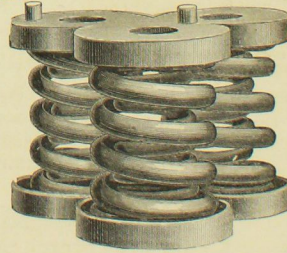
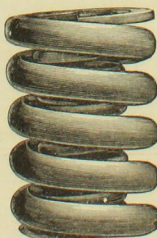
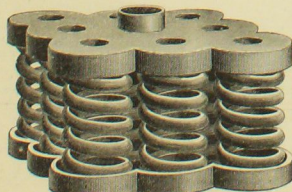
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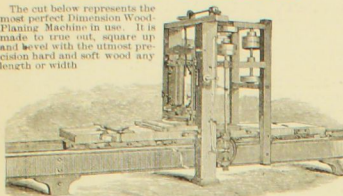
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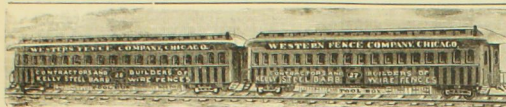
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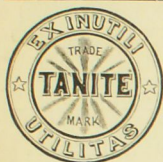


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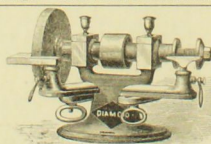
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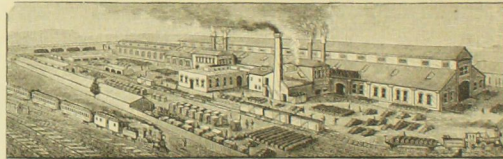
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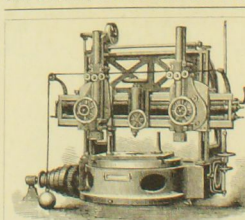
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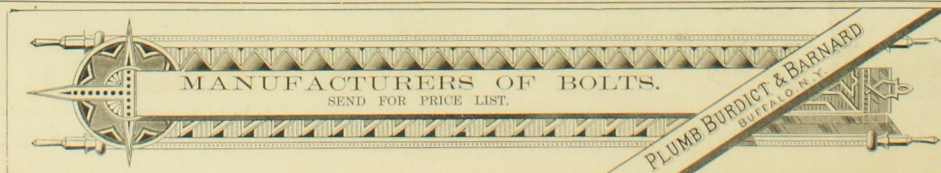
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